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ENGLISH GOSSIP.

THE CHOICE OF A LEADER FOR THE LIBERALS.

DISCUSSION ANENT THE METHOD OF CHOICE—MR. GLADSTONE AND THE RELIGIOUS DISCUSSION—THE COAL MINERS' STRIKE—HONORS FOR LITTERATEURS—THE BAR.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 30, 1875.

The necessity of providing a leader for the Liberal Party in the House of Commons has given rise to a good deal of controversy as to what is the regular and constitutional method of choosing one. On the one hand it is contended that he should be selected by the chief men of the party, leaving to any dissentients the responsibility of refusing to accept him. The other view is that the members of the party as a body have a right to take the question entirely into their own hands, and to decide it by a general vote. The latter is the course which is actually to be taken. Mr. Adam, the Liberal "whip," has called a meeting at the Reform Club, at which the members will vote by ballot. There can be no doubt that this course of proceeding is sound in theory, inasmuch as a leader is not merely a person who is willing to lead, but one whom other people are also willing to follow, and it would be idle to elect anybody whom a considerable section of the party repudiated. At the same time, an open election is obviously inconvenient. In the first place, the discussion must necessarily assume in a large degree the character of personal criticism, and it is very awkward to discuss a man's qualification before his face; and if all possible or probable candidates for the place were to stay away on this account, an important element in the collective judgment would be excluded. When a new Ministry is formed it is the Sovereign who nominally selects the chief, leaving him to choose his colleagues; but practically the Sovereign can only give a formal sanction to an informal election by the House of Commons. It has been suggested that in the case of a leader of the Opposition, the Sovereign should also have the right of nomination, but as the Sovereign can do nothing without the advice of the Ministry, the result would be that the Prime Minister would be called upon to decide who should criticise and castigate himself. It is quite certain that nobody can lead either the Opposition or the Government without the tacit assent of Parliament: and the only question, therefore, is whether this assent should be ascertained in a public or private manner. It must surely be quite easy to find out whether Lord Hartington or Mr. Forster is more acceptable to the majority of Liberals without having an unseemly personal debate and public wrangling, and perhaps something may be arranged to prevent this scandal before the meeting on Wednesday next. Mr. Forster's claims have been strongly taken up during the last week or so, but I fancy from all I hear that at this moment Lord Hartington is in the ascendant, though it would probably take very little to turn the scale. Mr. Bright, who is to preside at the meeting, is known to support the Marquis as a safe, steady-going young man. Mr. Gladstone, too, is more strongly on the same side. But it is no use to prophesy in these days of telegraph wires.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE PAPACY.

Mr. Gladstone is still in Wales, where he will, by this time, have received Archbishop Manning's answer to his expostulations, and will probably be already at work on his rejoinder. Mr. Gladstone has been waiting for this officially authoritative document in order to sum up and reply upon the case at large. As he has all his materials ready, and is a facile writer, the pamphlet will soon be out. Then I suppose we shall have replications and rebutters and subrebutters on each side long after everybody has ceased to read any of them. The general impression is that Father Newman's defense of Papal infallibility is the most deadly blow yet struck at it. Nothing can be more subtle and insidious than the way in which he attenuates the whole theory of Papal authority, and exalts the freedom of Christian conscience. Archbishop Manning, of course, is willing to gulp Rome whole, without the slightest difficulty. His argument is the very simple one that the Roman Catholic Church must be held to be a divine institution, and consequently everybody is bound to accept the Pope's utterances as divine truth. Admitting the premise, the logic is complete.

THE COAL-MINERS' STRIKE.

No arrangement having been come to between the coal-owners and their men in the South Wales district, the former have finally decided to answer the partial strike of the men by a general lock-out, which, as it will affect the iron-works as well as the pits, will throw 120,000 men out of work and inflict the deepest distress on the shop-keepers and other population of the region. The lock-out begins to-night, and the position of the men would seem to be utterly hopeless. The market has long been declining and there are no signs of a recovery from depression, and it is evident that, if wages are to go up whenever trade is brisk, they must come down again when trade is dull. The men, however, do not or will not see this, and they have also been egged on by the trades-union delegates, who fear that a surrender would show that their influence is at an end. Indeed, it is evidently the death struggle of the union. Halliday, the President, is reported to have said that it was very nearly all up with him, and that he must look out for some other employment. The masters have taken this step very reluctantly, and defend it on the ground that the conduct of the men has left them no alternative. In some quarters there is a disposition to blame them for being too precipitate in resorting to extremities. It certainly seems very hard that iron-workers should be starved in compulsory idleness because some coal-miners resist a reduction of wages. The colliers of the Forest of Dean have just gone back to work after a strike of four months, in which they have sacrificed an enormous sum in the shape of wages.

MR. CARLYLE AND THE ORDER OF THE BATH.

The offer of the Grand Cross of the Bath to Mr. Carlyle has occasioned general surprise as well as amusement. That a writer who has spent his whole life in fiercely denouncing all shams and superstitions of this kind should be supposed to be capable of himself becoming subject to the bondage, is certainly an equivocal compliment to his sincerity; and it may be readily believed that Mr. Carlyle has summarily declined the proposal. The Order of the Bath was formerly confined to military persons, but in recent years it has been opened as a reward for civil services. Chief Justice Cockburn, for example, has it. The Grand Cross includes knighthood, but there is a swarm of C. B.'s, or Commanders, all over the country who remain simple "Misters." Mr. Carlyle has already one order, the Prussian "Pour le Merite," founded by his hero, Frederick the Great, and conferred on Voltaire and others. Mr. Darwin is, I think, the only other Englishman who has this distinction. The Order of Merit, however, is really an honor, for it is kept very select, and given only to men of high intellectual rank. It is the only foreign order allowed to be worn by English subjects, with the exception of those bestowed by foreign sovereigns, under certain circumstances, on officers of the army or navy. Of course any one can wear an order if he pleases, but he would not be admitted to Court unless on compliance with the official mandates on this subject. A baronetcy has at the same time been offered to Mr. Tennyson, and is supposed to have also been declined. A baronetcy is, of course, a more solid distinction than the G. C. B., but it is a burden on those to whom it descends unless there is an adequate family estate to support the rank. It seems to be thought that perhaps some other honor may be found which the Poet Laureate will accept in addition to his annual butt of claret.

THE PROPRIETY OF VIVISECTION.

Rather a keen and bitter discussion is going on just now between the people who are tender-hearted about the sufferings of animals and the doctors in regard to the propriety of vivisectional experiments. Most people will admit that there should be as little vivisection as possible; but it is very difficult to get at the facts as to how far the practice really prevails; and the humanitarians have clearly fallen into much exaggeration and confusion of mind. They have no hesitation in sending their own flesh and blood to be vivisected on the field of battle, but they are shocked at the idea of inflicting pain on a comparatively small number of cats and dogs as a means of diminishing human agony and preserving life. It appears, however, to be indisputable that living animals are cruelly operated upon in some of the medical schools, for the mere purpose of vivid demonstration; and if the memorialists direct their efforts against this abuse they may do some good. The assertion that vivisection is largely practiced in America has been contradicted by Mr. Ernest Hart, a well-known surgeon, and writer on medical subjects in the *Times*.

THE LATE LORD ST. LEONARDS—THE BAR.

The death of Lord St. Leonards at his family home near Sugden, yesterday, at the age of ninety-four, would seem to speak favorably of the healthfulness of judicial work. He retained his mental faculties unimpaired to the last, and noted down the legal decisions of each day in marginal notes which showed no falling off in memory or acuteness. A few years ago he was annoyed by some dismissed servants who went about London ordering all sorts of goods from tradesmen to be sent to his Lordship at his house on the Thames, near Hampton Court. This persecution was kept up for a considerable time, but was finally detected and suppressed. Besides his great treatises on law, he wrote a popular little handy-book on wills, but it is to be hoped that he did not undertake the drafting of his own, for almost all the legal luminaries who have done so have blundered egregiously, and occasioned no end of litigation. It was Sugden who said of his rival, Lord Brougham, that if he had only a smattering of law he would know everything. When at the height of his practice at the Bar he made from fifteen to twenty thousand pounds a year, which was, of course, worth more then than now. Kenyon is said never to have earned more in a year than £11,000, and Eldon £12,000 and a little over. In more recent days Lord Westbury, Lord Cairns, and Lord Selborne (Sir R. Palmer) are believed to have received in fees from £20,000 to £30,000 annually during their last few years at the Bar. Mr. Charles Austin, who died the other day, and who, in the period of the railway mania was leader of the Parliamentary Bar, was for a number of years supposed to be making an almost fabulous income—some say as much as £100,000 a year. Mr. Sergeant Ballentine has just gone to India to defend the Guicowar of Baroda, who is to be tried on a charge of poisoning. His retainer was £5,000 down, and it is understood that, on the assumption that he will be away three months, he will receive another £5,000 in refreshers. In the meantime, however, his practice will be taken up by other men, and may not be recovered. It is, perhaps, as well that Mr. Hawkins is not to get one of the vacant places on the bench, as it would have confirmed the suspicions of many stupid people that the Tichborne prosecution, which Mr. Hawkins conducted, was a conspiracy of the governing classes. Chief Baron Kelly is to be pensioned by special arrangement, on account of his age and infirmities, and a judicial scandal will thus be removed. Sir W. Baggally, the Attorney General, who is an equity lawyer, will take his place, on the understanding that he is afterward to be one of the Appeal Judges in the Court of Chancery. J. H. F.

THE RECENT ST. LOUIS JAIL DELIVERY.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 12.—In the investigation into the recent jail delivery here, before United States Commissioner Clark to-day, G. A. Taylor, a prisoner in the jail, testified that he had arranged with the counterfeiters to escape with them, and that on the night of the delivery, John Heade, a night-guard, who is under arrest, came to his cell and said to him, "Look out and get ready. The boys are going out to-night." The witness was to furnish part of the money necessary to secure the escape, but his friends failed to get it for him. Nevertheless, after the guards had been seized on the night of the delivery one of the counterfeiters came to his cell and tried to unlock the door, but the key would not fit and he was not, therefore, released. He never saw any money paid to any of the guards, but his testimony was very damaging to Heade, implicating him directly in the escape.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12.—The following are the latest mining stock quotations: Ophir, 69½; Mexican, 23¾; Gould & Curry, 18½; Best & Belcher, 55; Savage, 88; Chollar, 57½; Hale & Norcross, 30; Crown Point, 23¼; Yellow Jacket, 71; Imperial, 8¼; Empire, 6; Kentuck, 14; Alpha, 17; Belcher, 36½; Confidence, 14¼; Consolidated Virginia, 440; Sierra Nevada, 11½; California, 47; Exchequer, 190; Segregated Belcher, 90; Overman, 56; Justice, 95; Succor, 2½; Union, 7¼; Caledonia, 18¼.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF BENDER, THE MURDERER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12.—A dispatch from Florence, Arizona, states that a man supposed to be Bender, the notorious Kansas murderer, was captured in that neighborhood by two men who had tracked him through Western Texas and New-Mexico. He will be taken to Silver City, New-Mexico, for identification.

THE BOY-MURDERER, POMEROY, TO BE SENTENCED TO DEATH.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 12.—The Supreme Court has rendered a decision in the case of Jesse H. Pomeroy, the boy-murderer, overruling the exceptions, and ordering judgment on the verdict. Pomeroy will, therefore, be sentenced to death by hanging.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

RESULTS OF THE VOTE ON THE SENATE BILL.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says the points of yesterday's vote in the Assembly on the amendment to the Senate bill providing for the manner of electing Senators are, that it breaks up the majority of last week, and that it restores to the Bonapartists the ground they had lost. After the vote, which makes the Senate dependent on universal suffrage, the only modification possible is a restriction in the list of citizens eligible to the Senatorship. This will so obviously lead to the election of ex-Imperial functionaries that it is expected the Committee of Thirty will withdraw the bill this evening. The consequence will probably be a dissolution of the Assembly.

THE DEBATE ON THE SENATE BILL—A STORMY SESSION.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—The floor and galleries of the Assembly were crowded to-day. The sitting opened amid intense excitement, and the consideration of the Senate bill was resumed.

Gen. De Cissey ascended the tribune and said: "President MacMahon has not authorized the Ministers to interfere in the debate on the constitutional bills; but the vote of yesterday alters the nature of the institutions proposed, and deprives the constitutional laws of that character without which conservative interests will be endangered. The Government must defend conservative interests. It cannot agree to yesterday's resolution of the Assembly, and informs you of this before the resolution is made final."

The announcement caused a profound sensation, and was followed by a stormy debate.

M. Charreyron, of the Right Centre, denounced the vote of yesterday as a communistic revenge, and warned the deputies that it was leading the country to an abyss. He declared that he and his friends would oppose the third reading of the bill as amended.

An amendment offered by M. Bardoux, of the Left, providing that each department elect three Senators, was adopted. This was incorporated with the amendment of yesterday, which provided that Senators should be chosen by the same electors as Deputies, and the entire amendment was then adopted as a substitute for the first clause of the bill by a vote of 380 yeas to 253 nays.

The remainder of the bill, including amendments introduced by the Left defining the categories of persons eligible to the senatorship, was adopted clause by clause.

A motion was then made to proceed to the third reading of the bill.

This was rejected on a division of the House by a vote of 345 yeas to 357 nays, and the Senate bill is, therefore, destroyed.

M. Brisson, of the Extreme Left, declared that the Assembly had proved itself powerless, and moved that elections for a new Assembly be held on the 4th of April, 1875.

M. Waddington, of the Left Centre, argued that the last vote had only defeated one of the many plans for organizing a Senate, and introduced a bill which provides for the appointment of Senators by the Assembly, the Councils-General, the Colonies, and the Institute.

M. Vautrain, a Conservative Republican, submitted a bill proposing the election of Senators by a method similar to that employed in the election of President in the United States. He was opposed to a dissolution of the Assembly.

The Duke Decazes declared that the Ministers held themselves responsible for the declaration which they had been authorized to make by Marshal MacMahon through Gen. De Cissey. He pointed out the dangers of a dissolution, and reminded the Assembly of the pledges it had given in regard to the Constitutional laws.

M. Gambetta made a speech, in the course of which he asserted that the Constitution would have been voted if the Ministry had not sheltered itself behind MacMahon's sword. He attributed the failure to princely ambition.

M. Chabaud-Latour, Minister of the Interior, opposed dissolution.

A demand for a vote of "urgency" on M. Brisson's motion was refused by 266 yeas to 407 nays.

The bills submitted by MM. Waddington and Vautrain were referred to the Committee of Thirty.

The Assembly then adjourned until Monday.

GEN. WIMPFFEN'S LIBEL SUIT AGAINST M. DE CASSAGNAC.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—The trial of the action for libel brought by Gen. Wimpffen against M. De Cassagnac, editor of *Le Pays*, for statements made in that journal concerning the plaintiff's conduct at Sedan, was opened to-day.

Gens. Ducrot, Lebrun, Galifet, and others were examined. Gen. Ducrot testified that it would have been possible for a part of the army to reach Mesières if Gen. Wimpffen had not impeded its retreat. The plan suggested by the latter to cut through the German lines was impracticable. No such attempt could have succeeded. It was the Emperor who caused the white flag to be hoisted at Sedan; he did so in order to save bloodshed.

GREAT BRITAIN.

AN AMERICAN THEATRICAL MANAGER ACCIDENTALLY POISONED.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Edward Kendall, an American theatrical manager, was accidentally poisoned yesterday from an overdose of chloral.

THE IRISH HOME RULERS TO DEMAND THE REPEAL OF THE ACT OF UNION.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The Dublin *Irishman* says the Home Rule members of Parliament propose to formally submit a demand for the repeal of the Act of Union, and on its rejection they will withdraw in a body from the Imperial Parliament.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Sullivan, member for Louth, gave notice that on Monday next he should call attention to a breach of privilege by Mr. Lopes, who, alluding to the Home Rulers, had spoken of them as "a disreputable Irish band."

CHINA.

THE SUCCESSION TO THE THRONE—THE SUICIDE OF THE EMPRESS DENIED.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 12.—A feeling of uncertainty prevails with regard to the succession to the imperial throne. Although the son of Prince Chun has been elected under the title of Kwang Sew, it is thought possible that this arrangement may be disturbed.

The Empress A-lon-te, widow of the late Emperor, is reported to be *enceinte*. Should the issue be a son, he will be the legitimate heir. In the event of his accession to the throne, the Empress Mother and the Empress Dowager would be appointed joint regents during the minority.

The rumors that the Empress A-lon-te committed suicide after the death of the Emperor were unfounded.

SPAIN.

ADDITIONAL TROOPS CALLED OUT—REINFORCEMENTS FOR CUBA.

MADRID, Feb. 12.—A decree has been issued calling out 70,000 men for military service, 15,000 of whom are to be sent to Cuba. Exemption from duty under this call may be procured by the payment of 1,000,000 reals.

The Bank of Spain has advanced the Government 100,000,000 reals.

Don Alfonso has arrived at Valladolid, capital of the province of that name.

SERRANO TO PAY HOMAGE TO ALFONSO.

MADRID, Feb. 12.—Marshal Serrano will pay homage to King Alfonso at a special audience to-morrow.

GERMANY.

DEATH OF SAVIGNY.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 12.—Savigny, the distinguished Ultramontane, is dead.

PRUSSIA.

THE IMPORTATION OF AMERICAN POTATOES PROHIBITED.

BERLIN, Feb. 12.—The State Council has determined to prohibit the importation into Prussia of American potatoes.

THE STORM IN THE COUNTRY.

TRAINS DELAYED IN THE STATE—STOCK FROZEN.

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 12.—The high winds and heavy fall of snow this week have caused more detentions on the railroads than have been known in this vicinity for years. Heavy drifts near Rome delayed passenger trains coming east on the Central Road several hours, but the road is now clear. Several car-loads of stock are frozen. Over forty freight trains are stretched along the road between Verona and St. Johnsville, but they are now moving slowly by the use of two engines to each train. The Rome and Watertown Road has been blockaded for two days, and the trains which left Utica on the Black River Road on Wednesday afternoon have not got further than Remsen. This road will probably be open to Watertown to-morrow. The main line of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Road is clear, but the Richfield Springs branch is blockaded.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 12.—The recent storm has been of unusual severity, and all the railroads leading to the city have been abandoned. No trains have been over the Oswego and Rome Railroad since Wednesday night. The Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Road was abandoned yesterday, but efforts are being made to-day to clear the track. No trains have arrived here on the Midland Road since Wednesday. The Oswego and Syracuse and Ontario Roads were abandoned to-day. The thermometer at 7 o'clock this morning was 6° above, with a brisk wind during the night and this morning.

AN EASTERN TRAIN SNOWED UP.

TORONTO, Ontario, Feb. 12.—The train from the east is still snowed up near Scarboro Junction. It is expected the blockade will not be raised till some time to-night. Thirty sleighs have been sent out from here for the passengers and a number of teams for the luggage. Two hundred men are at work endeavoring to extricate the train. The morning mail train on the Northern Road has been withdrawn until the snow embargo is removed.

TRAINS DELAYED THROUGH ICE AND SNOW.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 12.—The morning train bound east on the Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railroad was delayed twelve hours by ice-covered rails. The trains on the Dutchess and Columbia railroad were similarly delayed. The night express from the West on the Hudson River Railroad is two and a half hours behind to-night, in consequence of snow blockades on the Central.

SEVERE WEATHER IN CANADA.

TORONTO, Canada, Feb. 12.—Railway travel is almost entirely suspended. Trains from the east due here yesterday noon have not yet arrived, and trains from the west are greatly behind time. The northern train which left here yesterday afternoon stuck in a snow drift about five miles out. The country roads are almost impassable. The weather has become exceedingly boisterous and cold.

RAILROAD TRAVEL IMPEDED.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 12.—The railroads leading into this city are generally closed. The freight trains are off, and others running without regard to time-tables.

CANAL EXTENSION.

THE ENGINEER'S REPORT ON THE CUMBERLAND AND CONNELLSVILLE CANAL PROJECT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The Secretary of War transmitted and the Vice President laid before the Senate to-day a preliminary report of Major William E. Merrill, United States Corps of Engineers, submitted in compliance with the act of June 23, 1874, directing a survey and estimate to be made for the extension of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal from Cumberland Md., to Pittsburg, Penn.

It appears from this report that the line of the proposed canal has been definitely located from Cumberland to a point two miles north of Ohiopyle Falls. The sum alloted for the survey was insufficient to carry the work beyond this point. The total distance surveyed was seventy-eight miles, leaving seventeen miles yet to be surveyed in order to reach Connellsville, at which place it is expected that the canal will terminate, and that the remainder of the line to the mouth of the Youghiogheny may be completed by slack water navigation in the river itself. The lower portion of the river, i. e. from West Newton to its mouth, a distance of nineteen miles, was surveyed under Major Merrill's direction in 1873. The distance between Connellsville and West Newton is twenty-four miles. There is, therefore, to be surveyed, seventeen miles of canal and twenty-four miles of river. The reason why the survey did not reach Connellsville was on account of the extraordidary difficult nature of the line, made yet more complicated by the occupancy of the narrow valley by a railroad, built on the exact site originally chosen for the canal. The railroad fully doubles the difficulties in traversing the valley of Wills Creek. The conclusion thus far reached is that it is simply impossible to construct a canal of the usual type between Cumberland and the Summit level. This conclusion, Major Merrill says, substantially holds for the route surveyed in 1873, by way of the north branch of the Potomac and the savage Rivers. Whichever route be chosen for the canal, this portion of it must of necessity be wholly or partly built after the style so long in successful use on the Morris and Essex Canal, that is, by the ascent of the heavier grades by inclined planes. On this Canal, at places where the lift is so great that it would otherwise require many locks and short pools, the boats are taken on carriages whose platforms are horizontal, but whose wheels are of different weights conforming to the slope of the planes. The carriages are drawn up by water-power obtained from a turbine wheel placed at the lowest attainable position, and supplied with water from the lower level. Major Merrill says: "No canal has ever been built on a line presenting such formidable obstacles to be overcome as this Wills Creek Division. But he considers it due to the important interests which desire it that a full report should be made as to its practicability. He therefore earnestly recommends that an appropriation $20,000 be granted to complete the survey.

WASHINGTON.

THE OREGON RAILROAD SUBSIDY BILL KILLED.

OMINOUS ACTION FOR THE TEXAS PACIFIC SCHEME—THE UNION PACIFIC INDEBTEDNESS TO THE GOVERNMENT—THE QUESTION OF SUFFRAGE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—DEBATE ON THE BILL TO FORM A GOVERNMENT IN THE SENATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—In the morning hour in the Senate to-day the bill which came over from last session, granting aid for the construction of a road from Salt Lake City to the Dalles and Portland, in Oregon, was taken up and discussed at considerable length. The bill provides for a guarantee of interest on bonds to the amount of $10,000 a mile for a narrow-gauge road. The Oregon Senators have been anxious to secure the bill, because they desire to have railroad connections with the rest of the world. Mr. Sherman, in the first place, moved to lay the bill on the table, but withdrew his motion at the request of Mr. Mitchell that the bill might be considered. Mr. Mitchell made quite a long and warm speech in favor of the subsidy. Mr. Sherman spoke briefly in opposition to any subsidies whatever at this session. Mr. Frelinghuysen made the significant remark that the Committee on Railroads had six or seven bills of the same kind before them, to which they had given much consideration, and had heard arguments in behalf of them, but none of them would be reported favorably by the committee. This statement of Mr. Frelinghuysen's included the Texas and Northern Pacific Railroad bills. When the vote was taken on the bill only two Senators answered yea, and forty-six voted in the negative. The two who voted for the subsidy were Senator Cameron and Senator Flanagan. The defeat was so overwhelming that neither Mr. Mitchell nor Mr. Kelly voted for their own bill. Mr. Cameron caused some laughter in the galleries by going over to Flanagan's seat to congratulate him on his vote in the affirmative. The points of difference between the Texas Pacific and the scheme which was killed to-day are not very material. Scott's road was chartered by the Government, and the Oregon road has a charter from that State only. Scott's road asks for interest on $40,000 per mile, and the Oregon road on $10,000. Of the two the Oregon enterprise has more claims on the Government than Scott's, because the people of the extreme North-west have no railroad communication whatever with the Eastern States, and very probably will have to wait some years before securing them through private investments.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD AND THE GOVERNMENT.

The proposition of the Union Pacific Railroad Company was brought before the Cabinet to-day, by Secretary Bristow, and discussed at some length. It was determined that the Secretary should endeavor to secure from the company a modification of the proposition as to the amount to be paid annually, which the Government thinks ought to be larger than $500,000. Secretary Bristow will ask the company to increase the amount, and if they accede the proposition will be sent to Congress with a favorable recommendation. If the company decline to increase the annual payment the Secretary will then consider further whether he will accept the proposition as made in the first instance. There are many reasons for favoring it if no better terms can be obtained, but that question is held under advisement. The Government now has only a second mortgage security, and will have no security for the payment proposed by the company, except its good faith. An equitable compromise is regarded as desirable for both the Government and the company.

THE DISTRICT BILL.

The fate of the bill to provide a government for the District is now somewhat more doubtful than was supposed two days ago. The Senate had the bill under consideration about three hours this afternoon and voted down the proposition to allow a delegate in Congress. Afterward Mr. Morton made the motion that two of the Commissioners should be elected by the voters of the District. Mr. Sargent moved to amend this amendment so that only one of the Commissioners should be elected and the other two be appointed. Mr. Sargent's amendment was carried, and then, when the vote was taken to incorporate it in the bill, nearly all those who joined with Mr. Morton in urging the election of a majority of the commission, voted against the amendment which provided for only one. In this way they sought to make the provisions of the bill obnoxious to those who wished to recognize the principle of suffrage, without giving a complete control of the new Government to the people. Some little discussion occurred after this vote, and the bill again went over. The votes on all the propositions were very close, but the Senate was thin, and the result may be changed to-morrow. There is, no doubt, a considerable majority in the Senate in favor of passing the bill, if a vote can ever be reached, but Mr. Hamlin made the suggestion that the time was wasted, because he supposed if the bill was passed by the Senate it could not be passed by the House this session. Mr. Morrill has a different opinion, however, and thinks if the Senate passes the bill this week, that there will be no difficulty in getting it through the House before adjournment. The Morrill bill, as it is called, was drawn by Mr. Dorman B. Eaton, of New-York, under the direction of the joint committee appointed at the last session of Congress. The committee, in deciding upon the principles which should be followed in drafting the bills, endeavored to take the District Government out of politics, and the bill gives neither party any advantage. This seems to be really the cause of contention, for there are some members of the Senate who evidently desire to make the District Government permanently Republican by legislation directed particularly to that end. They will either fail in their purpose or defeat any measure at this session, and leave the district to be tossed back and forth between the two ends of the Capitol during the next Congress.

THE TEXAS-PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The House Committee on Pacific Railroads met to-day, and postponed the Texas-Pacific bill to Monday. It seems that some new complication has arisen, and somebody wants to provide for another branch road. By an amendment to the same bill it makes now no difference practically whether the committee agrees to the bill or not. It has come to be generally understood that the Senate committee will not recommend the bill nor any bill of its class. A canvass of the Senate was made to-day and the result showed that in a thin Senate over forty Senators were unconditionally opposed to any subsidies at this session. There is a general understanding among Senators that the bill shall not be considered, either as an independent proposition or as an amendment to any other bill. Scott has not been here since last Monday, and is said to have gone away in far less hopeful spirit than at any previous time, but the scheme will bear watching to the last hour of the session.

THE INDIANS.

PROTEST AGAINST THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The Indian delegation from the Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Muscokee, Osage, and Seminole Nations have addressed to Congress a protest against the establishment of a Territorial Government of the United States over the Indian Territory. They say:

"There is no appreciable portion of the citizen population of the Territory that desires any change in its relation to the Government, and we may be permitted in this connection, without intending disrespect to you, but with the candor that ought to characterize those to whom is committed the highest interests of a people, to say that we believe that these measures are greatly encouraged, if not chiefly inspired, by the influence of men high in official position in your Government. If the chief officials of great railroad corporations, claiming princely grants through our lands, contingent upon the extinguishment of our title, are permitted, by reason of their official position in the Government, to give shape to the legislation of Congress, or to the action of any department of the Government toward the Indians, the result can be readily conjectured. The two positions are in their nature antagonistic; any attempt to reconcile them only serves to show its futility and to prove the truth of the Divine enunciation, 'No man can serve two masters; for either he will hate the one and love the other; or else he will hold to the one and despise the other. Ye cannot serve God and Mammon.'"

The delegates say those whom they represent earnestly desire to be permitted to work out and complete their own civilization, and that any change made in their relations to the Government at this time, and without their full and free consent, would greatly retard their advancement in civilization, if not forever deprive them of their opportunity.

SHIPPING DISASTERS.

FISHING VESSELS DAMAGED BY ICE—A SHIP'S CREW FROST-BITTEN.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 12.—The intense cold last night was severely felt by mariners off Cape Cod, where a number of fishermen attempted to make the harbor during a fierce north-west gale. Four vessels went ashore at Wood End, and fifteen others were badly frozen in the ice and are drifting about the bay. Collector Simmons, learning of their exposed condition, ordered a revenue cutter to their assistance, and she left here this morning, with an ample supply of provisions in case of need. The fishing schooner Abby J., of Boston, bound to Boston, got in the ice and drifted ashore on Spectacle Island, where she remains full of water. The crew were saved and brought to this city. The schooner John Rommell, Jr., of New-Haven, from Mosquito Inlet, Fla., for Boston, went ashore last night outside of Cape Cod; one man was lost and all the crew were frost-bitten. She has a cargo of live-oak timber for Charlestown Navy-yard. The schooner Western Star, of Barnstable, Capt. Crowell, was carried ashore last night in Hyannis Harbor by the ice and remains on the rocks.

THE BRIG SABRA GOING TO PIECES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The Signal Office has received the following, dated Norfolk, Feb. 12: "The brig Sabra, already reported ashore below False Capes, is going to pieces. She had been gotten off nearly to deep water on Saturday last, and in the storm of Sunday was carried well back on the beach, and covered up sixteen feet in the sand."

ADDITIONAL SHIPPING DISASTERS.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Feb. 12.—Last night the brig Azelia, of and for Lunenburg, from Boston, went ashore near Lunenburg, and remains fast. The brig A. M. Owen, of Lunenburg, from the West Indies, went ashore east of Livrepool, and is probably a total loss. Both vessels are insured in Halifax offices.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY'S LANDS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—A request having been made to the Commissioner of the Land Office to construe the act of June 22, 1874, for the relief of settlers on railroad lands, so as to permit the Union Pacific Railroad Company to select lands containing coal and iron in lieu of agricultural lands proposed to be released in favor of actual settlers, the Commissioner replies that the act of June last provides "that nothing herein contained shall in any manner be so construed as to enlarge or extend any grant to any such railroad," and says, "Your company receives all its coal and iron lands without diminution on account of the claim of any settler. To allow you in addition to surrender lands purely agricultural and take therefor these reserved coal lands of greatly increased value would, in my judgment, materially enlarge your grant, and would therefore be in express violation of the act under which the claim is presented."

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Senator Paddock left Omaha for Washington on Thursday.

Rev. John Baptist Geolden, of the Jesuits' College, New-Orleans, is dead.

Mr. William Whitney, United States Deputy Consul at Bermuda, was married there on the 27th of January to Miss Frances Mary Hill.

Hon. Launiston Hall, formerly a prominent citizen of Providence, R. I., died on the 11th ult., at Callao, South America, where he was wintering.

At noon yesterday the jury in the Cincinnati "tan-yard" murder case brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree against George Rufer for the killing of Herman Schilling.

O. L. Messier, a grocer, of Manchester, N. H., committed suicide by shooting himself five times, after locking himself in a room of a hotel. The act was caused by financial troubles.

Stephen C. Bemis, a wealthy citizen of Springfield, Mass., and prominent in its public life, having been Mayor in 1861-2, and filled various other offices, died on Thursday night of paralysis of the brain.

The execution of Wagner and Gordon will take place at Rockland, Me., on the 19th. The Sheriff has received positive instructions to limit the witnesses to twelve, and these have already been selected.

At New-Haven, Conn., yesterday afternoon the hearing upon the application of Insurance Commissioner Stedman for the appointment of a trustee to wind up the American National Life and Trust Company, was adjourned to March 8. The hearing is nearly finished.

Four years since, William R. Haworth, between ten and eleven years of age, disappeared from Philadelphia, and search by his parents proved unavailing. Recently his father received a letter from the missing boy, dated Shiloh St. Clair County, Ill., and through the exertions of Postmaster Fairman and the Postmaster at Shiloh the boy has been restored to his family.

RUMORED SALE OF PACIFIC MAIL DOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12.—A rumor is current among real estate men that the Pacific Mail Company has sold its wharves, wharf franchises, lots, warehouses, and other buildings and improvements on the water front to Haggin & Tevis for $450,000; also, that the Pacific Mail Company in return has leased the property for a term of years at the rate of ten per cent. annually on the purchase money.

THE TAX AND TARIFF BILL.

CONTINUATION OF THE DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

SPEECH OF HON. E. H. ROBERTS, OF NEW-YORK, IN SUPPORT OF THE MEASURE—REPLY OF FERNANDO WOOD—ARGUMENT OF JUDGE KELLEY, OF PENNSYLVANIA—TWO OR THREE DAYS MORE OF DEBATE PROBABLE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The Tariff bill was given about two hours' consideration by the House to-day, the time being occupied by Mr. Roberts, of New-York, in favor of the bill, and Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania, against it. Mr. Roberts contended that the passage of the bill was demanded by the necessities of the treaty, and quoted full returns of the Treasury Department showing the receipts and expenditures. He placed the total resources of the Government for the year at $282,600,000, and the expenditures at $275,315,000, giving a surplus of about $7,000,000 for the sinking fund. These estimates might vary, and there was imminent danger of a deficit at the end of the year. It was the duty of Congress to provide for that possible deficit by imposing additional taxation. In reporting the pending bill the committee had selected a few articles for taxation which would yield a revenue without seriously disturbing the commercial and industrial interests of the country. Mr. Roberts replied to the objections of Fernando Wood touching the naval pension fund and coin certificates. He contended that the pension fund and coin certificates were set apart for specific purposes, and could not properly be counted as so much funds in the Treasury. He denied Mr. Wood's theory in reference to the sinking fund, and argued that in order to maintain the credit of the Government at home and abroad the sinking fund must be provided for.

ARGUMENT OF MR. KELLEY.

Mr. Kelley thought the imposition of war tax now was as ill-judged as useless. Such a course would deplete and not replenish the Treasury. The poverty of the people was manifested by the falling off of the revenues, which he attributed to following a financial policy that was prostrating all our industries for the benefit of bond and bullion holders. Adverse financial legislation had left the people unable to purchase taxable commodities, and hence a falling off in the revenues. In 1865, without the Southern States, we drew $490,000,000 from the people, and in 1867 we drew $446,000,000, and without complaint, and now, in order to raise $300,000,000, it is proposed to impose additional taxation upon a people whose mills and furnaces and manufacturing establishments are lying in enforced idleness, the result of a contraction of the circulating medium of the country. It was no answer to point to the high rate of Government bonds while the home of the working man was passing under the hammer of the Sheriff. He wanted to maintain the credit of the Government, but not that the bullion brokers might be benefited. He argued that the pending bill struck at the prosperous industries of the country. It was a part of that species of legislation that led capital to abandon the industrial arts and seek investment in gold-bearing bonds. To tax whisky is to strike at the numerous industries into which alcohol largely enters. We are commencing to successfully compete with France and Germany in the manufacture of perfumery and other articles which depend on alcohol, and this bill will strike those industries down. He protested against its passage unless protection be furnished the alcohol-consuming industries, or unless they be provided with free spirits, as is done by England. He saw no necessity for increasing taxation, and repudiated Mr. Dawes' idea of maintaining a sinking fund.

PROBABLE DURATION OF THE DEBATE.

It is probable that the debate will continue for three or four days. Much uncertainty exists as to the ultimate fate of the bill as reported by the committee. It is quite possible the clause imposing fifteen cents additional tax on whisky in bond and in the hands of wholesale dealers will be stricken out. On that clause those of the Ways and Means Committee who advocate the bill will not strenuously insist, though they will contend for the integrity of the bill. The striking out of the tax on spirits now in bond and on hand will reduce the aggregate amount estimated in the bill $2,000,000, but that loss will only be realized under the first year's operation of the bill. A number of amendments may be proposed, but Mr. Dawes is determined to adhere to the bill as reported, and will resist with pertinacity all efforts to change, save in the clause taxing spirits now on hand.

MR. BRISTOW AND THE EXPENDITURES.

Secretary Bristow says if the bill is not passed, or some similar bill, some of the expenditures must be suspended. He intends to obey the law establishing the sinking fund, and the amount due that for the fiscal year must be set apart, and if further revenues are not provided public improvements which have been appropriated for must stop for lack of means.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS COURT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims to-day, in case No. 117, Abbie Ryder vs. The United States, rendered judgment for $1,000, with interest from the 22d day of September, 1863. A motion to amend the petition increasing the amount of the claim in case No. 44 was argued by John A. Grow for claimant and Hon. J. A. J. Creswell for the United States. The calling of the calendar, extending to case No. 350, was made. Case No. 201, Samuel B. Johnson, of Maine, vs. The United States, and case No. 353, Lowell & Tenter, of Portland, Me., vs. The United States, were submitted on the testimony, and argument presented by Clarence Hale, of Portland, on behalf of the claimants, and Hon. John A. J. Creswell, on behalf of the United States. These cases occupied the entire day. The court adjourned until Monday, the 15th inst.

NAVIGATION ON THE DELAWARE.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12.—The heavy rain of yesterday afternoon was accompanied by a driving wind from the north-east, resulting in the clearing of a wide channel in the Delaware, and consequently navigation is comparatively easy. The ferry-boats make their trips with little delay. The steamer Vindicator, from New-York, is discharging her cargo. The vessel is not materially damaged by ice, and will soon be ready for sea. The Indiana and Manhattan, from Liverpool, are expected to reach the city this evening. The ice in the Schuylkill remains unbroken.

ICE-BOAT RACING ON THE HUDSON.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 12.—The ice on the Hudson is in magnificent condition for boating, having a smooth surface of twenty miles, the finest for many years. Three races are announced for to-morrow at New-Hamburg, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M. The prizes are: First, for first-class boats, silver service; second, for non-active members, silver service; third, challenge race for the championship flag of the Hudson between New-Hamburg and Poughkeepsie.

LOUISIANA.

THE COMPROMISE PROPOSITION.

IT IS FAVORED BY THE BEST MEN IN THE STATE—THOSE WHO OPPOSE IT—HOW THE PEOPLE ARE CONTROLLED BY THEIR POLITICAL LEADERS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Sunday, Feb. 7, 1875.

Immediately after the riot which occurred in this city on the 14th of last September, a number of prominent Republican and Democratic politicians met together for the purpose of arranging some plan by which quiet could be restored to this unfortunate State. It is, of course, unnecessary to say that this effort was not successful. At that time, however, the property-holders, business men, and tax-payers of New-Orleans were unanimous in demanding that a compromise be entered into. Now they are even more anxious for a settlement than they were five months ago. They have good reason for this. The never-ceasing political disturbances in which the city has been involved have driven trade away. Merchants at the North and West are not willing to credit men who transact their affairs in a place which may at any moment be the scene of a bloody battle; the planters of the interior of Louisiana find that they can purchase their supplies at Shreveport and other places more advantageously than they can here; the great Texan trade has been diverted into other channels, and day by day the shopkeepers and merchants of New-Orleans are becoming poorer and approaching ruin and bankruptcy. They have to contend not only against the excessive taxation of the corrupt Kellogg Government, but also against the insecurity and lack of confidence created, for the most part, by the leaders of their own party. As you have already been informed by telegraph, another earnest effort, looking toward compromise and quiet, was made here some ten days ago. The leader in the movement was Mr. Albert Leonard, of Shreveport, who is known all over the South because of his active and bitter opposition to negro rule in the Red River parishes, and because of his address to the people of his district advising them to kill all radical office-holders whom they believed to have obtained their positions by the manipulation of election returns. Mr. Leonard is a man who has a great deal at stake. He is a claimant for a seat in the State Senate, having been one of the fusion candidates in 1872. At the same time, however, he is a large property-holder, and he very sensibly determined to relinquish his political aspirations if by so doing he could promote the material interests of the State and improve the financial condition of his immediate neighborhood. In these efforts Mr. Leonard was seconded by many of the best men in the Conservative branch of the Legislature, and, as I am assured, by a large majority of the business men and land-owners of Louisiana. The movement was also supported by Judge Wheeler and the other members of the Congressional Committee now in New-Orleans, and Gov. Kellogg, who is really anxious to restore prosperity to the State, solemnly pledged himself to do everything in his power, to make every possible concession which would promote an adjustment of the existing difficulties. Even United States Marshal Packard, who has heretofore been a stumbling block in the way of compromise lent his influence to the movement inaugurated by Mr. Leonard. Under these most favorable auspices, several consultations were held. Late on Friday night last, they resulted in the passage, by a caucus of the Conservative members of the Legislature, of a compromise resolution, in which it was agreed that the authority of the Kellogg Government should not be disputed if the Democrats were given the control of the lower House by the reseating of the members ejected on the 4th of January. There can be no question that the Conservatives are entitled to this. Many of the most pronounced and bitter Radicals admit that a majority of their opponents were elected to the Assembly, and that at least three of them were illegally counted out by the now infamous returning board. This was the general basis of the agreement, the minor details being that no effort should be made to impeach Mr. Kellogg, and that he and the Democratic house should work in harmony and do their utmost to improve the condition of the State. I have reason to know that an agreement on these terms would result in much good. Kellogg is undoubtedly very anxious to cut loose from the pack of thieves by which he is surrounded. They have many times forsaken him in his worst need. He feels this, and knows also that he has no political future before him; that when he leaves the Executive chair of Louisiana he is politically dead. Being assured of these things, his great desire is to so conduct himself for the rest of his term that he may be allowed to retire having the good-will of the people. Could he secure the support of the Conservatives—it will be remembered that heretofore they have professed to dispute his authority and the legality of his appointments—there is no doubt that he would remove the many corrupt men who now hold office in this State, and select others who would give satisfaction to all good citizens. In this way peace and some degree of prosperity could be restored. Knowing this, the people were exceedingly gratified when it was announced that by a vote of 39 to 27 the men whom they recognized as their legal representatives had agreed to make terms with the existing Government. At this juncture, however, the Democratic politicians who claim to have been elected to State offices in 1872, and who are, to some extent, ignored by the terms of the proposed compromise, made their influence felt. They cannot be blind to the fact that a settlement would greatly benefit the State, and one or two of them have repeatedly expressed the belief that the Kellogg Government would control Louisiana for the next two years. At the same time they know that a recognition of Kellogg by the Conservatives would forever put an end to their hopes and deprive them of the influence they now possess. Being assured of this, they caused to be inserted in one of the newspapers here an inflammatory article denouncing the men who favored the compromise as traitors to their country, and calling on all true sons of Louisiana to sustain the threatened honor of the State. They then visited a number of the Democratic representives, and succeeded in having the vote by which the compromise proposition was agreed to reconsidered. Then they called a mass-meeting, and last night several thousand persons assembled around the historic Clay statue. They were addressed by McEnery, who claims to have been elected Governor in 1872. He declared, among other things, that the compromise with Radicals would be to sacrifice not only principle but honor. This declaration may be regarded as somewhat remarkable when it is remembered that Mr. McEnery was nominated by what is known as the Fusion Convention, and ran upon a ticket which was warmly supported by that prince of tricksters ex-Gov. Warmoth. Eloquent speeches were made by E. J. Ellis and B. F. Jonas. Both these gentlemen declared that to recognize Kellogg would be to disgrace Louisiana in the eyes of the world, yet each of them hold certificates of election signed by Gov. Kellogg, and upon them Mr. Ellis claims a seat in Congress, and Jonas holds the position of Attorney to the City of New-Orleans. Gen. Ogden, who commands the White League of this city, also addressed the meeting and was loudly applauded by those of his command who were present. Other gentlemen spoke at length about the honor of Louisiana and sacrifice of principle, and all that sort of thing, but forgot to mention that this same cry of honor and principle has already caused riot and bloodshed in Louisiana, made rich men paupers, and prostrated the material interests of the State. What the people need is a season of peace and quiet in which to transact their business, improve their land, and pay their honorable debts. The proposed compromise would give them this opportunity. They know this, and, as I have before stated, nearly every man of property in New-Orleans is anxious that a settlement should be had. Mr. Leonard, who, as I will again state, is one of the most pronounced and bitter Democrats in the South, is convinced that only by a settlement with Kellogg can Louisiana hope for peace. Nearly all the representatives from the country districts entertain the same opinion. Those who oppose the compromise are, for the most part, professional politicians, who have but few material interests at stake. Such men as McEnery, Marr, and Ogden give considerable importance to the opposition, however, and it may be that they will succeed in defeating the compromise. Their influence is very great and they are working very earnestly. If the proposed adjustment succeeds the Louisiana difficulty will be substantially settled. Its defeat would be another evidence of the extraordinary power which political leaders have over the white people of this State.

H. C.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

HEAVY FIRE IN HARTFORD—LOSSES, A QUARTER OF A MILLION.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 12.—At 3 o'clock this morning fire was discovered in the basement of the store of W. M. Miller, fancy goods dealer, on Main street. The water, owing to the frozen hydrants and short supply, was not available for more than half an hour, and the fire gained such headway that it could not be prevented from spreading southward into Starr's Building, occupied by Ives, Hamlin & Ingraham as a dry-goods store; M. Vix, tailor, and five families, besides several dress-makers' establishments. It was impossible to do more than confine the flames to these buildings, which are totally destroyed. The falling walls injured several firemen, but none seriously. The total loss will be about $250,000, and the insurances aggregate $172,500, of which $62,500 is in Hartford companies. The fire is still burning, but is not likely to spread. The following are the losses and insurances in detail: Ives, Hamlin & Ingraham, loss about $100,000 on their stock, which is insured as follows: Ætna, of Hartford, $15,000; Home, of New-York, $10,000, and $5,000 each in the Pennsylvania, of Philadelphia; Springfield, of Springfield; Phœnix, of Hartford; Continental, Howard, Hanover, Republic, German-American, and North American, of New-York; Imperial and Queen's, of London, and the Merchants', of Newark. Total, $85,000. The building, owned by P. B. Starr, is a total loss. Its value is estimated at $40,000; insured in the Hartford for $1,000, and in the National and Connecticut for $5,000. William M. Miller loses on his stock $25,000; insured for $7,500 in the Connecticut, of Hartford; $5,000 in the Hartford, and $5,000 in the Home, of New-York. Alfred E. Ely owned the building occupied by Miller, which is totally destroyed. His loss is $25,000; insurance, $5,000 each in the Meriden, of Meriden; Girard, of Philadelphia; Capital City, of Albany; and Roger Williams, of Providence. R. Ballenstien, fancy dry-goods dealer in the same building, loses $20,000 on his stock; insured for $5,000 each in the Phenix, of Hartford, and North British. M. Vix, tailor, loses $4,000; uninsured.

LATER DISPATCH—LOSS $230,000.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 12.—The fire which broke out this morning on the east side of Main street, corner of Temple street, was confined to the two large buildings occupied by Ives, Hamlin & Ingraham, and R. Ballerstein and W. M. Miller, which, with their contents, were entirely destroyed. The total loss is very near $230,000. The fire is altogether the most disastrous since the burning of Colt's factory twelve years ago. A. C. Hull's new tenement block, in Higganum, was burned to-day. Loss, $4,000.

FIRES IN OTHER LOCALITIES.

At 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the clothing store of Morris Heran, on the first floor of the frame building No. 540 Grand street. The upper floor of the building is occupied as a dwelling by the family of J. Strauss, and the fire spread so rapidly that the occupants had a very narrow escape from suffocation. Edward Morse, aged eighteen; Walter Strauss, aged five years, and Charles Strauss, aged two years, were rescued from the burning building by Officers Doyle and Powell, of the Seventh Precinct. The loss of Mr. Heran on stock, fixtures, &c., is estimated at $1,000. The damage to the building, which is owned by John Gaynor, will not exceed $500. Maurice Rinaldo, who occupies the adjoining store, sustains a loss of $50 by water.

A dispatch received in Boston, Mass., states that the ship Bunker Hill, Capt. Davis, of that place, was destroyed by fire in Manila Bay, Philippine Islands, on 3d February, and scuttled in five fathoms water. She was loading for Boston, and had on board 700 tons of sugar and about 1,650 bales of hemp. The vessel, with cargo, is a total loss. The ship was valued at $50,000, and was owned by Henry Gardner, of Boston. The loss on vessel and cargo is nearly $200,000, and is largely insured in Boston.

The premises occupied by J. F. Dundas, flour and provision dealer, London, Ontario, were destroyed by fire on Thursday night. A son of Mr. Dundas was severely burned about the head, and broke one of his legs in jumping from a window. A younger son perished in the flames.

Soon after 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the office of the Reading Railroad, at the coal wharves on Richmond, near Lehigh avenue, Philadelphia. The building was destroyed.

A fire at Cambridge, Meadville County, Penn., yesterday morning destroyed Sherwood & Co.'s planing mill, and Pendleton & Sherwood's cheese factory. Loss $25,000; insured.

CANADA.

THE NORTH-WEST TROUBLES—DEBATE ON THE AMNESTY—THE PROHIBITION QUESTION.

OTTAWA, Feb. 12.—In the House of Commons last night debate on the amnesty of those implicated in the North-west troubles commenced. Hon. Mr. Mackenzie delivered a long speech in support of his resolution. Messrs. Mackenzie, Bowell, Plumb, Sir John A. Macdonald, and Hon. E. B. Blake took part in the debate, which lasted until 3 o'clock this morning, when the House rose.

A special telegram from Winnipeg says the outlawry of Riel was completed yesterday by means of a proclamation in the Court of Queen's Bench.

It is said that the promised Supreme Court bill does not contemplate an increase in the number of the Judges, but provides that the existing Judges of the Supreme Court of the Provinces shall constitute a Supreme Court of Appeals.

It is reported that the delegation appointed to examine into the prohibitory system now in vogue in the State of Maine have prepared their report, which will shortly be laid before the House. The report is expected to favor the introduction of a similar law into the Dominion.

The subject of settling the boundary line between British Columbia and Alaska is to be brought before the Commons shortly by Mr. Ross, of Victoria.

MILITARY DEFENSE OF THE DOMINION.

OTTAWA, Feb. 12.—Col. Fletcher, Military Secretary to Lord Dufferin, lectured before the Literary and Scientific Society last night on "The Defense of Canada." He recommended the establishment of a small standing army, with a thoroughly efficient staff; the careful protection of Quebec, Ottawa, Kingston, and Toronto, and the establishment of dock-yards and arsenals at Kingston and Collingwood, with means in case of war of transforming the mercantile marine into a navy.

THE BISHOPRIC OF SOUTHERN OHIO.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12.—Rev. Thomas A. Jagger, D. D., Rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, has announced his acceptance of the Episcopate of Southern Ohio, to which he was elected on the 10th of January.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION....Feb. 12.

SENATE.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S CREDENTIALS.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, presented the credentials of Ambrose E. Burnside, United States Senator from the State of Rhode Island for a period of six years from March 4, 1875. Read and placed on file.

THE ARKANSAS MESSAGE.

Mr. CLAYTON, of Arkansas, moved to take up the President's Message in regard to affairs in Arkansas, sent to the Senate a few days ago, for the purpose of having it referred.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, raised the point of order that it could not be done in the morning hour. The rule adopted by the Senate recently, providing for the call of committees in order, was one of the standing rules of the Senate, and it could not get set aside unless by unanimous consent. He therefore objected to taking up the Message now.

Mr. CLAYTON then withdrew his motion.

CONFERENCE REPORT.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, from the Conference Committee upon the bill to amend the twenty-third paragraph of the act in regard to fees allowed clerks and marshals of the United States, made a report which was agreed to.

AN OREGON SUBSIDY.

The Senate bill providing for the construction of the Portland, Dallas and Salt Lake Railroad and Telegraph, and for the performance of all Government service free of charge, was taken up.

While the bill was being read, Mr. SHERMAN objected to its further reading, and said it was a subsidy bill, which the Senate would not pass, and there was no use of wasting the morning hour in its consideration. He moved to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. MITCHELL, of Oregon, said common courtesy should prevent the Senator from Ohio from rising in his seat and interrupting the reading of a bill which had been reported favorably by the committee. He denied that it was a subsidy bill. The construction of the road would be a matter of economy to the Government.

Mr. SHERMAN said he did not intend to be discourteous to his friend. He had read the bill, and its passage would cost the Government $2,800,000 during the ten years for which the interest was to be guaranteed. In the present condition of our finances it was not the will of the Senate to pass any subsidy bill. The recent rule of the Senate to call the committees in their order was for the purpose of disposing of unobjected cases; but when the Committee on Railroads was called it brought up a bill which was sure to meet with opposition. If that committee deemed it best to spend its hour in discussing this bill he had no objection, and therefore withdrew the motion to lay on the table.

Mr. KELLY, of Oregon, said neither his colleague nor himself had intruded upon the Senate this session, and no measure of importance to the people of Oregon had been considered. He did not think it asking too much to have this bill considered now, and therefore moved that the Committee on Railroads be allowed one hour and a half for the purpose of presenting the merits of this bill to the Senate. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. KELLY then explained the bill and said it was proposed to carry over the road the United States mail as well as all military and Indian supplies, for all time, free of charge.

Mr. MITCHELL, of Oregon denied that this was a subsidy bill. All that it asked was that the interest on the bonds of this road be guaranteed to the extent of $280,000 per annum, for the period of ten years. The Government now paid $341,714 per annum for the transportation of the mails and other Government property over this identical route. The passage of this bill would result in a saving of over $60,000 per annum to the Treasury Department. He only desired that the provisions of the bill be understood.

MR. SHERMAN said this bill had not passed the House of Representatives, and if anything was settled by the current history of the time, it was that the sentiment of the people of the United States was against subsidies to railroads. There had been a great number of land grants, and the settled conviction was that they had been injurious to the people of the States in which they were located, as it resulted in the withholding of large bodies of land from settlement. His honorable friend [Mr. Mitchell] pointed to the provisions of the bill which would be of benefit to the Government. They were not worth the paper they were written on. The Pacific Railroad now refused to pay anything to the Government. In his judgment it was right that no further subsidy should be granted, either in a land grant or money. If the Senate should pass this bill, how could it deny the Northern Pacific, the Texas Pacific, or any other road? If it was right to build a road to Portland, Oregon, it was right to build roads in Montana, and extend branches out in every direction. It was proposed by this bill to pay $280,000 per annum for service over about 700 miles of railroad. He [Mr. Sherman] had made a calculation, and if all other roads in the country were paid at that rate for Government service, it would cost from $48,000,000 to $50,000,000 annually. When the expenditures of the country were more than the receipts, it was very dangerous for Congress to enter upon any policy of granting subsidies. Now, when an additional tax of $35,000,000 was about to be levied, no subsidy should be granted.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, of New-Jersey, said the Committee on Railroads this session had before them six or seven bills providing for subsidies. They had considered them carefully, examined the subject, and heard arguments, and had concluded they would not report any of those bills favorably to the Senate. Some of those bills before the committee had infinitely more merit than the one now pending before the Senate.

The question being upon the substitute for the bill reported by the Committee on Railroads, it was rejected—yeas 19, nays 38. The question then being on the passage of the bill, it was rejected—yeas 2, nays 46. The yeas were Messrs. Cameron and Flanagan.

SALARIES OF THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGES IN NEW YORK.

Mr. CONKLING, of New York, reported from the Judiciary Committee a bill to fix the salaries of the District Judges of the United States for the Northern and Southern Districts of New York, which was passed. It provides that the salaries of those Judges shall be $6,000 per annum from and after April 1, 1875.

THE POST OFFICE APPROPRIATIONS.

The Post Office Appropriation bill was read by title and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

THE DISTRICT BILL.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill to provide a government for the District of Columbia, the pending question being on the amendment of Mr. Sargent, to provide for the election of a delegate to Congress from the District, and it was rejected—yeas 21, nays 29.

Mr. MORTON submitted a substitute for the third section, so as to provide that of the three Commisioners to govern the District, two shall be elected by the qualified voters of the District, and one be appointed by the President.

Mr. SARGENT moved to amend so as to provide that two shall be appointed by the President and one elected by the qualified voters.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, argued that it was preposterous to attempt to lug suffrage into this bill.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Texas, said it looked to him as if this bill was an attempt to strike down suffrage in the District, and he believed it was on account of the large number of colored people here.

After considerable debate, the question being on Mr. Sargent's amendment to provide for the election of one Commissioner instead of two, it was agreed to—yeas 24, nays 23.

Mr. MORTON'S amendment, as amended by Mr. Sargent, was rejected—yeas 13, nays 38.

Mr. ALLISON moved an amendment to the ninety-fourth section, to provide that claims presented and allowed under the act of June 20, 1874, shall be presented for exchange within four months after the passage of this act, and that nothing in the act shall be construed to pledge the Government to the payment of debts of the District or of the cities of Washington or Georgetown, other than the fifty-year bonds provided for in the act of 1874.

Mr. ROBERTSON, of South Carolina, moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, hoped not. He thought this bill should be acted upon before adjournment to-day.

The Senate, by a vote of 24 to 24, refused to go into executive session.

The amendment of Mr. Allison was then discussed by Mr. Hamlin, of Maine, Mr. Thurman, and others, without action.

THE LOUISIANA SENATORSHIP.

Mr. MORTON gave notice that to-morrow he would move to proceed to the consideration of the resolution for the admission of Mr. Pinchback.

The Senate at 5:15 went into executive session, and at 5:30 adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Immediately after the reading of the journal the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Hale, of Maine, in the chair, on the Tariff bill.

SPEECH OF MR. E. H. ROBERTS.

Mr. E. H. ROBERTS, of New-York, (a member of the Committee on Ways and Means,) spoke in support of the bill. He said that a year ago, when the Secretary of the Treasury suggested additional taxation, he had joined with the majority of the House in rejecting the suggestion, and unless it could be shown that greater necessity existed now than existed then, he would expect the House to reject the pending bill, and to reject any plan for so large an increase of taxation. But it seemed to him that the situation had changed, and now he felt that there was a necessity for raising the amount of revenue provided by this bill. Investigation had compelled him to that conviction. He reviewed the figures of the public debt, and of the receipts and expenditures of the Government, and commented on the fact that, notwithstanding the excitement caused by the proposition to increase taxation, the receipts for the first ten days of the current month were $100,000 less than the corresponding ten days of last year. He had put together the receipts of the seven months of the current fiscal year, with reasonable estimates for the next five months, and the results were: From Customs, $152,500,000; internal revenue, $105,500,000; miscellaneous, $24,500,000; total receipts for the year, $282,500,000. The estimated expenditures, as given by the Secretary of the Treasury, were $275,315,000. He was bound to say, however, that the expenditures might exceed the estimates, and that the receipts might fall below them, and that there might be a deficiency on the current expenses of the Government without saying anything about the sinking fund. In replying to a remark of Mr. Wood yesterday as to the majority having promised last year a reduction of expenditures, Mr. Roberts claimed that the promise had been carried out, and asserted that the expenditures had been reduced over $21,000,000. He would be glad if the expenditures could have been still more reduced, but he held the gentlemen on the other side of the House partly responsible for their not being more reduced. As to the falling off in the revenue, it was due to causes which affected the whole country. It was an indication of thrift and economy, and the husbanding of resources. The panic and the extravagances of recent years could not be recovered from without such economy, and that economy meant a falling off in the use of articles of luxury, a reduction of imports, and consequently a reduction of revenue. Referring to other possible means of taxation than those embraced in the bill, he spoke of the income tax as an odious and unequal tax; but said that, even if it were not objectionable on that ground, it was objectionable because it would require a very large increase in the number of officials, and because it could not be made available until the end of the next fiscal year. He believed, with the Commissioners of Internal Revenue, that a tax of $1 a gallon could be collected on distilled spirits, and, if so, there was no article on which a tax could be more properly collected. Complaint had been made that the bill proposed to tax the stock on hand. He had voted for the proposition because he was not willing that legislation should be made, even by indirection, the instrument of speculation. Besides that, if the tax was to be made at once productive, it was inevitable that the stock on hand must be taxed. As to the increase of tax on tobacco, he referred to statements made before the Committee on Ways and Means, that consumption of tobacco was never affected by the rate of taxation, and that the consumers (who paid the tax) never complained of the tax, because a dollar's worth of smoking tobacco would go a hundred times further than the same amount of any other article of luxury. In regard to sugar, he argued that that article could also bear the increase of tax, and as to the restoration of the ten per cent. on manufactured goods, he argued that that reduction had not increased importation and had not particularly augmented the revenue. Replying to the remarks of his colleague [Mr. Wood] yesterday, in regard to the sinking fund, he said that it was an open secret that prominent bankers gave as a reason why the five per cent. loan was not closed up during the last year that the failure to provide for the sinking fund was a grave error. But his colleague had told the House that the sinking fund was absurd, that it had been abolished, that it might be paid by cancelled bonds, and that it had been paid for five or seven years in advance, and these were not simply the utterances of a member of the House, but indicated the policy of a great party whose candidate for Speaker of the next House his colleague was represented as being. He reminded the House that no tax was so onerous as the gold premium, and that the falling off in revenue had been attended, *pari passu*, with an increase in the gold premium, an increase which was attended by an increase in the cost of articles of consumption, but was not attended by an increase in wages. Referring to the remark of Mr. Wood yesterday, that he was willing to leave the employes of the Government unpaid, and that if that was repudiation they might make the most of it, he said that he [Mr. Roberts] was not willing to let the Army or the Navy go without pay. He was not willing to let the creditors of the nation go without their pay. He was not willing that any pledge of the Government should be dishonored. The House had notice from the other side that it was willing to leave the Treasury empty, but the majority of the House could not afford to leave the Treasury empty. He therefore asked the House to stand faithful to its solemn pledges to see that the Government shall not be left naked in the face of its enemies; that as a great party goes out of power in this House it may at least say that one of its last acts was to protect the honor of the nation, and to stand true to law, to faith, and to honor.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, also a member of the Committee of Ways and Means, opposed the bill, and said that the attempt to impose a war tax at this time was ill-judged and inopportune, and would fail of its intent. He predicted that if the bill becomes a law, it would deplete the revenues instead of replenishing them, and that the Administration would meet the Forty-fourth Congress with a demand for increased taxation to supply deficiencies. The falling off in the revenues demonstrated the poverty of the people, who did not contribute to the Treasury because they could not supply their wants. They were not able to consume dutiable or taxable commodities, because Congress had by its legislation paralyzed their productive powers. A prosperous people not only supplied their wants but gratified their desires. But a people suffering as the laboring people of this country were, not only did not gratify their desires but were unable to provide themselves with the necessaries of life. Millions of working people in this country were now living in enforced idleness and want. Hence it was that the revenues of the country declined. They had not declined by reason of the thrift and economy so glowingly depicted by the gentleman from New-York [Mr. Roberts.] He reminded the Chairman [Mr. Dawes] of the first application of Hugh McCulloch's patent tourniquet when he was Secretary of the Treasury, and when he issued his edict in favor of specie resumption, and how Congress, yielding to his wishes, permitted the contraction of $44,000,000 of the greenback currency, and how Mr. McCulloch industriously converted those obligations that were temporary in character, the interest on which was payable in paper and which were held by the American people, into gold-bearing bonds for exportation. By the time that the next Congress had met, that tourniquet had produced its paralysis, and from every State of the Union had come the demand that the contraction should be arrested. Mills were then as idle as they are now; but the laboring people made themselves heard and the contraction was suspended. The then Secretary of the Treasury leaving that high position, became a senior partner in the Londong banking-house of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., and was now, thanks to the folly of the American Congress, the proud head of a great London banking-house, while the poor working people of the country were in want. In this connection, he stated that in five days forty-one sober, honest, industrious, working men in Philadelphia begged the privilege of passing the Winter in the House of Correction rather than starve or steal. But the answer was made, "Look at our bonds, look at our national credit; was ever a nation able to come out of a long war and put its bonds at a premium so speedily?" That was no answer to him, and was no answer to the poor men who saw their little homesteads pass under the Sheriff's hammer on a foreclosure of mortgage. It was no answer to the worthy people who had lived under the noble sense of independence in view of their ability and will to labor, but who now found themselves forced to rely upon their neighbors and to eat the bitter bread of charity. He wished to see the credit of the country sustained. He would have been glad to see it gradually appreciate; but when he saw it done in order to fatten the bond and bullion brokers at the expense of his constituents, he begged his fellow-members of the Republican Party to order a halt, and to reverse some of their mistakes. The best investments in the money markets of England and the Continent were American gold-bearing bonds, and the only safe investment for cautious capitalists in this country was in these same bonds. Such a high relative value had been imparted to gold that the money of the country was all running into gold-bearing bonds, while mills, forges, furnaces, factories, and mines, when brought to auction in default of ability to meet the interest on mortgages, were bought at nominal prices by those who control the gold and bond market. He implored the Republican side of the House to read the authentic story of the sufferings inflicted on the lower and middle classes of England by the act of 1819, under which some of the finest estates in England had been sold so far below the mortgages that the unhappy sufferers had to apply to Parliament to relieve them. That was where the enterprising and industrious classes of the American people were being forced. It was no wonder that the Republican candidates were beaten in the late elections, and they should not expect to carry any Congressional districts. There were but two prosperous interests in the country, and the bill struck at both of them. These were the distillation of grain into spirits, and the growth and manufacture of tobacco. And they were prosperous only because there was an export market for them. To increase the taxation of spirits would be, he argued, to prostrate the business of every producer of alcoholic drugs and of perfumery and of quinine, and of an infinite number of other articles.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of Pennsylvania, asked his colleague how he proposed to meet the deficiency.

Mr. KELLEY replied that he did not see any deficiency.

Mr. DAWES remarked that as well as he could gather it from the gentleman's speech, his [Mr. Kelley's] policy was to carry on the Government by abolishing all taxes, and by paying current expenses by the issue of new loans.

Mr. KELLEY retorted that the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means might, in his obtuseness, understand him to have made that argument; but not a man in the gallery [pointing to a gallery crowded with negroes] so understood him. [Laughter.]

Mr. DAWES acknowledged that Mr. Kelley's argument had not been addressed to the House, but to the galleries; but he was sorry that his friend could so mistake the general intelligence of the people as to suppose that even the galleries could be persuaded that the Government could pay its obligations by issuing more of them.

Mr. KELLEY remarked that he had not proposed to repeal a tax or a duty. All that he asked was that the House should pause in the hurried work of contraction, which was condemning the industrious laboring classes to want; that Congress should have some sympathy and consideration for the producing classes, and not bestow all of it on the bond and bullion brokers who dealt in the national credit.

The committe rose, and then the House went into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar, Mr. Dunnell, of Minnesota, in the chair.

The House at 5:30 adjourned.

AN IMPORTANT WILL CASE.

About eight years ago Joseph K. Brick, the founder of the Brooklyn gas works, died at Hot Springs, Ark., leaving all his property, amounting to $800,000, to his wife, Julia E. Brick. The will was contested by Samuel R. and Edward K. Brick, brothers, and Martha R. Winchester, sister of the deceased. Surrogate Veeder, of Kings County, after a long trial, admitted the will to probate. The contestants, claiming that the testator was a confirmed hypochondriac at the time the will was made, took the case to the Supreme Court, General Term, where Judge Barnard yesterday confirmed the decree of the Surrogate. The case will be carried to the Court of Appeals.

RELIEVING THE POOR.

THE BOARD OF UNITED CHARITIES.

FIRST REGULAR MEETING—COMMUNICATION FROM THE CHARITY COMMISSIONERS—THE ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR DECLINES TO BE REPRESENTED.

The first regular meeting of the Board of the United Charities of New-York was held yesterday afternoon, and was attended by a large number of representatives and delegates of the different societies interested in the administration of out-door relief. Among others there were present Mr. Robert Gordon, St. Andrew's Society, Chairman; Mr. W. Clegg, Howard Mission; Col. Borden, New-England Society; Rev. J. J. Roberts, Society for Relief of Destitute Blind; Mr. Robert Waller, St. George's Society; Mr. Joseph Strauss, Société Alsacienne-Lorraine; Rev. C. T. Woodruff, St. Barnabas House; Rev. Dr. Kramer, St. Luke's Association of Grace Parish; Col. Williamson, Howard Relief Association; Mr. V. Hammann, "The Fraternals;" Mr. C. Taller and deputies from Swiss Benevolent Society, with representatives of the Association for the Relief of Poor Widows, New-York House and School of Industry, Colored Mission, Providence Relief Missionary Society, and the Bureau of Charities.

After reading and approving the minutes, and the transaction of formal business, a letter from the Commissioners of Emigration was read, urging the societies not to be influenced by the law which throws destitute immigrants from abroad, within five years of their arrival in New-York, upon the charges of the Commissioners, as the funds available for their support were seriously diminished this year, through the falling off in the number of passengers arriving. They therefore urged the societies to make no difference in this respect in relieving those who had otherwise a claim to their assistance. The Chairman was authorized to answer this communication to the effect that the societies chiefly concerned would gladly remember the suggestion, but that their practice really had been to make no distinction on this ground, except in cases of extreme sickness, or necessity for a return passage.

The Secretary reported that there are now thirty-two societies comprised in the board, and that to complete the register application had been made to every society engaged in the administration of out-door relief in this City for their co-operation. Nearly 16,000 cards had been applied for, of which 4,600 had been already returned. The Commissioners of Charities and Correction had taken charge of 2,600 cards, which would be filled up and returned with the least possible delay; in fact the register would be sufficiently advanced by the early part of next week to allow of its being made available by the societies; but its complete value could only be tested and approved by the concurrent help of all the societies and organizations engaged in this work. Practical illustrations were given of the working of the register, and the ease and simplicity in arranging the cards with the names and addresses of the beneficiaries, while observing complete privacy, were at once recognized and appreciated.

The Chairman read a letter which he had just received from Mr. Hartley, Secretary of the New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, in answer to the circular letter of Jan. 4 from the Provisional Committee, of which Hon. Isaac H. Bailey, James Lynch, Robert B. Minturn, and others were members. This letter stated "that for reasons communicated officially nearly a year ago to the Bureau of Charities, with which the Committee of United Charities is in full accord, it is in the judgment of this board inexpedient for it to be represented at the meeting of the United Charities"—thus closing the door on all hope of co-operation with that association.

A valuable suggestion was made by a member that it might be well to consider if some mode of establishing depots for the purchase of such articles as coals, shoes, and common groceries might not be established to enable the poor to obtain the full value of the orders given to them. This was shown to represent a gain to the societies in the actual value of the orders of from twenty-five to forty per cent. The question was referred to the Executive Committee, with a desire that they would include in their report the whole subject of the most economical administration of out-door relief under existing circumstances. The meeting thereupon adjourned.

THE AMENDMENTS AND THE CITY CHARITIES.

REPRESENTATIVE MEETING OF THE SEVERAL SOCIETIES—THE PURPOSE OF THE CONVENTION WHICH FRAMED THE AMENDMENTS—THE CORPORATION COUNSEL TO GIVE HIS OPINION ON MONDAY.

Representatives of the various charitable institutions affected by the action of Controller Green in refusing the payment of the per capita allowance or appropriation which they have heretofore received from the City and County under acts of the Legislature, met yesterday at the offices of Messrs. Develin, Miller & Trull, Nos. 113 and 115 Broadway, "to take such measures as may be deemed necessary in the premises." The meeting was presided over by Mr. Erastus Brooks, and Mr. B. Casserly acted as Secretary. The Controller has declined to pay the per capita allowance or appropriation to the institutions referred to, until he shall receive an opinion on the subject from the Corporation Counsel. He is not certain that he is authorized to make the payments demanded under section 11, amending article 8 of the State Constitution, recommended by the Constitutional Convention of 1872, and adopted by the people at the last election. The amendment is as follows:

> No county, city, town, or village shall hereafter give any money or property, or loan its money or credit to, or in aid of, any individual association or corporation, or become, directly or indirectly, the owner of stock in, or bonds of any association or corporation, nor shall any such county, city, town, or village be allowed to incur any indebtedness except for county, city, town, or village purposes.
>
> This section shall not prevent such county, city, town, or village from making such provisions for the aid or support of its poor as may be authorized by law.

The following societies are among the number directly affected by the action of the Controller:

Non-sectarian—Idiot Asylum, Deaf and Dumb Institute, Deaf Mute Asylum, State Lunatic, Society for the Ruptured and Crippled, Lunatic Asylum at Auburn, Institution for the Blind.

Protestant—Home for the Friendless, Children's Aid Society, Juvenile Asylum, Infant Asylum, Nursery and Child's Hospital, House of Mercy, Shepherd's Fold, Children's Fold, and Union Volunteer Home.

Catholic—Catholic Protectory, Foundling Asylum, and House of the Good Shepherd.

Hebrew—Hebrew Orphan Asylum and Hebrew Benevolent Society.

At the meeting yesterday the Juvenile Asylum was represented by Mr. A. D. Wetmore, President, and Mr. C. D. Adams, legal adviser; the Nursery and Child's Hospital by Mr. Erastus Brooks and Mr. Edgar S. Van Winkle, legal adviser; the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb by Mr. Erastus Brooks; the New-York Catholic Protectory by Mr. Henry L. Hoguet, President, Mr. B. Casserly, Secretary, and Mr. John E. Develin, legal adviser; the Children's Fold by Rev. Edward Cowley; the Hebrew Benevolent Society and the Hebrew Orphans' Asylum by Mr. Myer Stern; the Foundling Asylum by Mr. John E. Develin; the Institution for the Blind by Mr. Augustus Schell; the House of the Good Shepherd by Mr. George W. Wingate, legal adviser; the Infant Asylum by Mrs. David Wetmore, Messrs. Nelson M. Powell, legal adviser, and S. L. M. Bates; the Home for the Friendless by Mrs. James Bayles and Mrs. S. M. Ambler.

Mr. Brooks, in opening the meeting, stated substantially that the Controller had declined to pay the usual per capita allowance to the institutions which have been accustomed to receive it until he had taken the advice of the Corporation Counsel. The committee of the various institutions which had had the question before the meeting under consideration had been advised by eminent lawyers that the amendment to the Constitution did not affect the laws giving aid to the charities represented, without which they would not exist. The institutions whose interests were at stake contend that they are not in any sense of the word recipients of gifts. The County enters into a contract with them, by the laws of the State, for the support of the City and County poor, and the concluding portion of the amending section especially authorizes the City and County to do that very thing. Mr. Brooks stated also that he was a member of the Constitutional Convention in which the amendments originated, and that he knew that the intention of the committee which framed the amendment under discussion was that it should not interfere with the institutions then receiving per capita allowances.

Rev. Mr. Cowley and Mr. Wingate also made remarks. Mr. Wingate argued that while the amendment provides that the County should not be prevented from making such provision in aid of the poor as may be prescribed by law, section 22 of article 3 of the Constitution, in regard to Boards of Supervisors, stated that they should be composed of such members and elected in such manner as *is* or *may be* provided by law; thus showing that there was a distinction between the two expressions, and leaving it a matter of argument as to whether the words "may be" and the omission of the word "is" in the act in regard to charities did not explode existing laws.

Mr. Develin said that he was in Albany some time during the session of the Constitutional Convention. He had conversed frequently at that time with Mr. Francis Kernan. Mr. Kernan did not think at that time that the amendments pending interfered with the per capita allowance to the charitable institutions. Mr. Develin said that he had had an interview with Corporation Counsel Smith, and had been informed that he would give his opinion to Mr. Green on next Monday. The opinion would, he was told, cover the question at issue, not only as to money appropriated last year, but money to be appropriated hereafter.

A committee of five was appointed, on motion of Rev. Mr. Van Winkle, to wait upon Controller Green, as follows: Rev. Edgar S. Van Winkle, Mr. H. L. Hoguet, Mr. S. L. M. Bates, A. R. Wetmore, and Augustus Schell.

A legal committee of three was also appointed, on motion of Mr. Wingate, to decide upon a plan of action. The committee consists of Messrs. George W. Wingate, John E. Develin, and C. D. Adams.

It was arranged that the committee of five shall visit Mr. Green at 12 o'clock on Tuesday next, and that the committee of three and all the representatives of the institutions shall meet in the afternoon of the same day.

The meeting then adjourned.

STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION.

The State Charities Aid Association needs $10,000 for the purpose of carrying on the work it has undertaken, and appeals to the public for aid. The association proposes to form an enlightened public opinion on the question of alleviating suffering and reducing pauperism by means of its visiting committees, which are constantly engaged in rectifying existing abuses, and in solving the problems of pauperism which continually present themselves. Twenty-six local committees, with nearly 1,300 members, are already organized, and the association hopes to extend them throughout the sixty counties of the State. In Queens County the atrocious system of farming out the paupers to the lowest bidder has been broken up through the exertions of the local committee of the association. At Bellevue Hospital a training school for nurses, which at present covers nine wards, has been established, and it is proposed to eventually extend it over the entire hospital. The Medical Board of Bellevue recommends the training school to the support of the public, on account of the vastly-improved nursing in the hospital, and as furnishing well-trained nurses for private practice. Another branch of work has been the collection of books, magazines and newspapers for distribution among the public institutions of charities. Ten branches have added the out-door relief work to their original plans. Auburn has eighty visitors, Rochester nearly 400. Three of the branches have brought about a union between official and volunteer aid. The result of such co-operation in Richmond County has been the reduction of one-third of the county expenses for out-door relief. The association regards the removing of children from poor-houses and placing them in families, and the conclusions yet to be reached through the Out-door Relief Department, as two most important agencies in its endeavors to solve the problem of the reduction of pauperism. Contributions will be thankfully received by the Treasurer, Mr. John Crosby Brown, No. 59 Wall street, and at the office of the State Charities Aid Association, No. 52 East Twentieth street.

THE ERIE-ARCHER SUIT.

A CONTEST OVER THE FREIGHT TRANSPORTATION BOOKS—ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS INVOLVED.

In the year 1866 the Erie Railway Company entered into a contract with Oliver H. P. Archer to handle all the freight of the company in the port of New-York, whether bound east or west, receiving so much per ton, and becoming responsible for all freightage, whether collected from the owners or consignees or not, and responsible to the latter for all loss or damage to the property while under his control. This contract, with some subsequent modifications, was continued until 1873, when it was canceled by mutual consent. The company then sued Mr. Archer to recover $132,000 alleged balance of freightage collected by him, and Mr. Archer answered claiming the balance to be only $101,000, and setting up a counter claim for freightage due him from the company amounting to $640,000. Yesterday, in Supreme Court, Chambers, before Judge Lawrence, in a separate suit brought for the purpose, a motion was made for an injunction restraining Mr. Archer from making any alterations in his books of record under the contract, numbering over 130, and to have a Receiver appointed of the same. This motion was sought to be sustained on voluminous affidavits on behalf of the company, setting forth that though Archer was acting under a contract as to compensation, he was, in fact, the agent of the company in the same sense that his predecessors were; that the company had furnished him with the books, blanks, stamps, and barges necessary for the service; that Archer, in company with some of his clerks, had the books removed to a room over his stables at No. 3 West Fifty-second street; that such books are in danger of having their entries changed; that they are necessary to the company for the purpose of adjusting its accounts, both as to claims against it by other parties and against other parties by it; that shortly before the cancelation of the contract Mr. Archer inquired of one of his clerks if his books showed all his transactions, and was answered that they did, that they did not agree with those of the Erie Company, and that from his books the company would be able to trace out frauds against him; that it was then he caused them to be removed to his stables, where he changed the titles thereon from that of the Erie Company to his own, and keeps them concealed and inaccessible to the officers of the company.

In his answer Mr. Archer denies specifically all the allegations of the plaintiff's complaint, and in affidavits made by himself and his chief book-keeper, Mr. Davis, denies the contents of plaintiff's affidavits in respect to the ownership, custody, and removal of the books which form the subject of the present motion. In 1866 he contracted with the company to handle all its freight in the port of New-York. In 1868 an amended series of contracts were substituted for those preceding them, the latter being superseded by still other contracts in 1871. These last-mentioned contracts were abrogated in 1873, by mutual consent, and he thereafter ceased to do business for the company under such contracts, or either of them. Under those contracts he hired and personally paid rent for Pier No. 8, on which to receive freight, and an office at No. 23 South street, the company having nothing to do with either. There was also a station at Weehawken, which was always considered a part of the New-York station, and which, with the others, was used by him, as contractor, and by his employés only. The books were kept at these offices, and not elsewhere, and were never, as claimed on behalf of the company, kept at its offices at Chambers, Reade, and West streets. He employed and paid all in his service, numbering, perhaps, 1,000 persons, and had the right to discharge them at his pleasure. The company received duplicates of all the way-bills, and kept books in relation to all the transactions under the contract, on which it is claimed the books in the possession of Mr. Archer are necessary to enlighten them; and further, at the end of each month a statement or transcript of the freight-book and the original way-bills, and of remittances, was furnished to the company. About the middle of April, 1873, James S. Clarke, who was then one of his clerks, and who has made an affidavit for the plaintiff used on the present motion, told him he had been requested by Gaddis, then acting as an agent of the company, and one Goodwin, then acting as a detective for the company, to meet them at Gaddis' house one evening; that he did meet them, and they told him they were going to seize all his (Archer's) books and papers, by order of Peter H. Watson, President of the Erie Railway Company; that then, as now, regarding those books as his own exclusive property, and necessary to him to protect his rights against the company, and fearing a raid on them by the officers of the company, as previously made on one of the barges, he caused them openly to be removed, not to his stables, but to a business office which he has long used over his stables; that there they are perfectly safe, and are accessible to any trustworthy agent of the company at any reasonable time in his presence. On the affidavits read, of which the foregoing is the substance, Mr. McFarlane appeared on behalf of the company, and Mr. Dudley Field argued on behalf of Mr. Archer.

DIVERSIONS OF AN ALABAMA MAYOR.

The reception a Georgia tobacco dealer met in Troy, Ala., is thus described by the Columbus *Sun* of the 9th inst:

"Mr. J. S. Garrett, member of the firm of Bedell & Co., tobacco and liquor dealers, of this city, on Saturday was settling a bill for his house with Mr. J. S. Williams, in Troy, when the Mayor, Col. Griffin, stepped in and asked Mr. Garrett to drink. Mr. Garrett replied he would as soon drink with him as any one, but when engaged in business he never touched a drop. The Mayor went out, and in a short time returned. He took a drink, and, throwing down $1, remarked that was to pay for Garrett's drinks while in Troy, and if more was needed to send the bill to him, [the Mayor.] Mr. Garrett asked Griffin if he intended to insult him. The Mayor replied with an oath that he did, and Mr. Garrett sailed into him and came out victor, flooring him in fine style. Mr. Garrett stepped into a rear room, and was engaged in washing the blood from his face, when Mayor Griffin, from behind, and without warning, struck him with a knife four times in the back and the side. He was pulled off. We are glad to state the wounds are slight. The two men are about the same size, Mayor Griffin being much the younger. We give the facts as related by the best authorities we are able to obtain; and offer no comment. The affair has been too generally circulated for the papers to remain silent. This is the second time the Mayor of that place has been engaged in fights during the last seven weeks."

SNUFF-DIPPERS IN MAINE.

A druggist in Lewiston, Me., states that he has no doubt, from the information at his command, that more than one ton of snuff is annually consumed in that city in "dipping," a practice which has become in vogue among some of the people within a few years. These snuff chewers are mostly women.

A RELIC.

An Eastern paper reports that Capt. Fentress, commandant's clerk at the Portsmouth Navy-yard, has in his possession a gold ring which was taken from the tomb of a Knight Templar in the Island of Cypress. The date on the tomb showed that the Knight was buried in the year 1296.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Great heat is reported from Victoria. At Melbourne the thermometer has reached 112° Fahrenheit in the shade. Bush fires have occurred, and great damage has been caused.

The British Government are, it is said, about to construct a large dock at Gibraltar. This has long been needed, there being as many as 3,000 large steamers entering the bay every year.

The London *Globe* states that the English Government has demanded from Peru an explanation and apology for having removed a passenger from the British merchant steamer Santiago, at Callao.

The British Admiralty have arranged for sending out a naturalist in each of the Polar ships. The selection of names has been left to the Royal Society. Permission has not been granted for special correspondents to accompany the expedition.

Among the items of extraordinary expenditure in the German Budget 26,000,000 marks are devoted to railway works, and 25,000,000 to the construction of canals, whereby the State wishes to help in reviving those branches of industry which are at present depressed.

The correspondent of the London *Times* says it is proposed to erect at Copenhagen a bronze statue of Hans Christian Andersen, who will enter on his seventy-first year in April. The subscription is fixed at a trifling sum, in order that all classes and even children may take part in it.

A design is on foot to establish an industrial missionary settlement on the borders of Lake Nyassa, to be called Livingstonia, after the great African traveler. The prospects of the undertaking are believed to be promising, and of the £10,000 required to carry it on £5,000 has already been subscribed in Scotland.

The London *Hour* is informed that a letter has been written by Mr. Disraeli to Mr. Gladstone, expressing the great regret he feels at the resignation by the latter of the leadership of the Liberal Party. The letter (the *Hour* understands) is couched in the most cordial and sympathetic terms, as befits the relations of the leaders of the two great parties in the State.

A telegram received in Berlin announces that the Vatican has asked the Prussian Bishops to declare whether there are no means to fill up vacant livings in their dioceses consistent with canonical law, yet compatible with the new ecclesiastical statutes of the kingdom. This remarkable step of the Papacy is supposed to have been occasioned by the constantly-increasing number of vacant livings and the constantly-decreasing number of students of Catholic theology.

The Director of the *Paris Journal* has lately been made to appear before the Tribunal of Correctional Police to answer a charge of publishing false news. That journal on the 4th of January gave a sensational account of a tragical occurrence on the night of New Year's Day, which had not a vestige of truth for foundation. It was admitted to be the invention of one of the reporters, but the Director pretended that he had not seen it before insertion. However he was fined 500 francs and costs.

The Old Catholics have, it appears, claimed possession of the Church of Notre Dame, at Geneva, which was built in 1850 on a site given by the authorities, with subscriptions from various parts of the world. In consequence of this, Lords Denbigh and Gainsborough and three other English Roman Catholics have addressed a remonstrance to the Cantonal Government on behalf of the English subscribers. They declare that to allow such a claim would be regarded by every honorable Englishman as a violation of the principles of justice, honor, and liberty, of which Switzerland had formerly a right to be considered a representative.

A singular death is recorded in a Manchester paper as having recently occurred at Macclesfield. A girl named Houghton, the daughter of a silk weaver, was returning from school, when she fell, and the needle she used at school, being stuck in her pinafore, entered her chest. She ran home in great agony, and by the time she was undressed the needle had so far disappeared in the body that only the eye was visible. She was removed to the infirmary, where an unsuccessful attempt was made to extract the needle, and after a few hours the child, who was eight years of age, died. The needle was found to have penetrated the heart.

An interesting paper was read by Capt. Shaw, the head of the London Fire Brigade, the other night, at the British Society of Arts, in which he gave a full description of the new appliance for enabling persons to breathe in dense smoke or poisonous vapors. This fireman's respirator or "smoke cap" is a black and glass-eyed mask, which protects the sight, partially closes the nose, and provides for the mouth a light and close-fitting filter with valves. The only objection as yet made to the invention was that of a member of the Society of Arts, who handed in a bill of exceptions to it on the ground that it gave a fireman so diabolical an aspect that he would grievously alarm those he came to save. This objection, however, was overruled.

Recent explorations show that the great Australian trees exceed in height, though not in circumference, the giants of California; some of the Australian trees must be regarded as very respectable in girth as well as in height, the hollow trunk of one of them being large enough to permit three horsemen to enter and turn without dismounting, while they led a fourth horse. A fallen tree in the recesses of Dandenong, Victoria, was measured not long since, and found to be 420 feet long; another, on the Black Spur, ten miles from Healesville, measured 480 feet. The highest trees on the Sierra Nevada, Cal., yet discovered, reach only 450 feet, the average size being from 300 to 400 feet in height, and from 24 to 34 feet in diameter.

At the annual meeting of the Wakefield Chamber of Commerce a letter was read from Mr. Horace Walpole, dated India Office, Jan. 19, 1875, acknowledging a copy of resolutions passed by the Chamber on the subject of the land route to the south-west of China through the Shan states of Burmah, and stating that the Indian Government is at present anxiously engaged upon measures for exploring the routes between the British and Chinese frontiers. The King of Burmah has, however, urged that the more northern lines should, in the first instance, be examined, as the presence of a well-known brigand chief on the more southerly Shan mountains made the passes dangerous to an expedition without military forces.

The Belgian *Times* says that the Tribunal de Justice at Mons was lately the scene of an affair which, though ending in no alarming results, was sufficient to render it uncomfortable for the Judge and others present. A bankrupt was being examined as to the genuineness of his statement of accounts, and the "Procureur du Roi" hinted that he had made away with some of his property. This so enraged the individual that he immediately drew a revolver from his pocket and took aim at the "Procureur," who made a hasty flight, and then at the Judge, who followed the example of the "Procureur." In half a minute the whole court was cleared; the bankrupt followed the example of the others, and has not been heard of since.

The Cronstadt *Messenger* publishes a return, showing the number of ships in the Russian Navy which have been actively employed during the past year. The Baltic fleet, which, as usual, heads the list, was composed of 77 vessels, and it had on board 6 Admirals, 911 Captains and Lieutenants, 110 mates, 400 midshipmen, and 12,500 sailors. The Black Sea fleet consisted of 9 ships, with 320 officers of all grades, and 3,000 sailors; the Caspian fleet, of 11 steamers and several small gun-boats, with 90 officers and 1,150 sailors, while the Siberian fleet, in the Frozen Sea, had 11 vessels, with 140 officers and 1,200 sailors. Gun-boats were also stationed on the White Sea and the Sea of Aral. The Russian Navy used to be modeled after that of France, but it now looks to the British for an exemplar.

The abstract of the agricultural returns for Great Britain, which has just been issued, contains one or two facts deserving the attention of the advocates of small holdings and peasant proprietorships. It appears that so far at least as small holdings are concerned, they now exist on a scale sufficiently extensive to satisfy the strongest advocate of the *petite culture*. There were in 1874 in the United Kingdom 422,000 holdings, of these no fewer than 228,000, or 54 per cent., were under 20 acres; of a size ranging from 20 to 100 acres, there were 118,000 holdings, or 28 per cent. The total number of holdings above 100 acres was 76,000, which embraces, therefore, the whole of the class that can even on a most liberal interpretation be reckoned as large farmers. It ought to be noticed that these figures do not include garden allotments, and that they refer to undoubted agricultural holdings.

THE TRIAL DELAYED.

THE FROZEN RIVER DETAINS THE COUNSEL.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE COURT UNTIL AFTERNOON, AND THE TRIAL FINALLY GOES OVER TILL MONDAY—INCIDENTS OF THE DAY.

The absence of the Brooklyn bridge caused the cessation of the Tilton-Beecher trial yesterday. Judge Neilson was prompt in taking his seat on the bench, and the plaintiff's counsel, Messrs. Beach, Fullerton, and Pryor, who came to Brooklyn early in order to have a consultation with their client, came into court at the usual hour. Mr. and Mrs. Beecher occupied their customary seats. Mrs. Tilton was accompanied by her friends Mrs. Fields, the Quaker lady, and Mrs. Shearman. Tilton sat in the witness chair, awaiting cross-examination, and the only one of the defendant's counsel present was Mr. Thomas G. Shearman. A half hour passed, and Mr. Beach called the attention of the court to the absence of the counsel for the defense, and also of one of the jurors, Mr. Taylor. Mr. Beach stated that he had learned that Mr. Evarts, Judge Porter, Mr. Abbott, and Mr. Taylor were on a ferry-boat which had been blocked up in the river by the ice. Under such circumstances, he thought that an adjournment until 2 o'clock was proper. Mr. Shearman also requesting a similar course, the court was adjourned. The facts regarding Mr. Evarts' detention were simply that, with Judge Porter and Mr. Abbott, he stepped on board the ferry-boat Pacific at Fulton Ferry about 10:30 o'clock. On reaching the middle of the river, the boat became fast in the pack ice, and so remained until nearly 1:30 o'clock, when the pilot succeeded in reaching the dock at Prentice's stores, near the Wall Street Ferry. During the time passed on the boat, the counsel and reporters, who formed the principal portion of the passengers, made the best of a bad bargain, and chatted and joked about the trial and its aspects. When the boat reached the dock, a plank was placed against the string-piece and the party clambered on shore. On arriving at the court, Mr. Evarts consulted with Mr. Beach and informed the court that, even if the cross-examination was resumed, it would not result in any real benefit to the case. He suggested that an adjournment be had until Monday morning. Judge Neilson coincided, and an adjournment was had until that time.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

The court met pursuant to adjournment at 11 o'clock. After waiting until 11:30 for Mr. Evarts to appear, Mr. Beach said:

If your Honor please, it is very obvious that some of our friends are detained on the other side by the ice-block in the river, and it is suggested by some of the jury that we might just as well take our recess until 2 o'clock now, that they may utilize the time and employ themselves about their business.

Judge Neilson—What is your view about it? You came over this morning, didn't you?

Mr. Beach—We came over early—about 10 o'clock; but soon after that the passage of the boats was closed.

Judge Neilson—What do you think about it, Mr. Shearman?

Mr. Shearman—Well, I think we might just as well adjourn till 1 o'clock.

Mr. Beach—Oh, well, we don't want to come here at 1 o'clock.

Judge Neilson—Gentlemen, that seems to be the view, then.

Mr. Beach—It would hardly be well to adjourn until 1 o'clock, because it is the usual hour of recess.

Mr. Carpenter (the foreman of the jury)—That meets the views of the jury.

Mr. Beach (to Mr. Carpenter)—What is your view?

Mr. Carpenter—Two o'clock.

Judge Neilson—Will the officers please have the passage cleared? The audience will please keep their seats a few minutes. [The audience began to bustle and move toward the door.] The court has not adjourned; will you be quiet a moment.

Mr. Fullerton—I suggest that Mr. Shearman be sent after them. [Meaning the absent counsel.] [Laughter.]

Judge Neilson—We will meet at 2 o'clock, gentlemen of the jury.

AFTER RECESS.

Judge Neilson was on the bench promptly at 2 o'clock.

A few moments later Mr. Evarts and Mr. Beach came in, and held a whispered consultation with Judge Neilson.

The five remaining original pages of "the true story," which Mr. Tilton stated he had found after Mrs. Tilton had left, were handed in, and each page marked by the stenographer "D 164."

Mr. Evarts then said: "Your Honor is probably sufficiently aware of the condition of navigation between New-York and Brooklyn to know that it accounts for the absence of the juryman who, unfortunately, was on that side of the water, and of the counsel for the defense, who are always there at night; and we now present to your Honor this state of circumstances. Our boat was an hour and a half on the water, to say nothing of the delay before starting. I have made the only appointment that I have been able to make during the week, and have only after the close of the court each day to complete some very important matters that had to be sent to Washington to-night, and I do not wish, if I can avoid it, to be under any difficulty or danger of not being at my office at 4:30 o'clock. My friend Mr. Beach has also some important engagements which require him to be in the City at the hour of 5, and under these circumstances, upon conference, we feel that, unless your Honor shall feel that the progress of the trial should constrain you to the contrary, that we should really lose but little time in now taking our adjournment until Monday morning; otherwise we might lose all opportunity of getting across, and put us to great disadvantage.

Mr. Beach—Under any circumstances, Sir, we shall be compelled to ask your Honor to make an earlier adjournment this afternoon than usual, and I do not think any substantial progress would be made in the cross-examination of Mr. Tilton before we shall be compelled to present that request to your Honor, and I do not think we should make any available progress in proceeding with the fragment of the day that, under these circumstances, would be left. We therefore agree with the counsel.

The Court—Well, Sir, in view of the uncertainty of your being able to return, of which you have better means of judging than I have, having seen the conditions of the ferry, and regarding your engagements as very important, and your chance to return being precarious if we continue the business of the court, I think I ought to comply with your request, and adjourn.

Mr. Beach (bowing)—Yes, Sir.

The Court (to the Jury)—When we adjourn, gentlemen, we do so until Monday morning at 11 o'clock. [A considerable confusion here ensued, the audience rising to leave court.]

The Court—Wait a moment. The jury will keep their seats a few moments, and we will now adjourn court and let the crowd get away.

Clerk Mallison—The court will now adjourn until Monday morning at 11 o'clock. The jury will please wait.

The Court—Now, those gentlemen who could not wait will please retire.

THE APPEAL FROM JUDGE M'ADAM'S DECISION.

The result of the appeal in the case of Clendinin versus Crossan, argued in the Common Pleas, is regarded very important. The appeal was from one of those judgments given by Judge McAdam in the Marine Court during the months of July and August of last Summer, and which the appellant contended were illegal and void, as Judge McAdam had, at that time, no power to hold a legal term of the court. The Marine Court held that Judge McAdam had the power, from which decision Chief Justice Shea dissented, and wrote an elaborate opinion, reviewing the statutes and authorities on the subject. During the argument before the Common Pleas, Chief-Justice Daly and his associates intimated their opinion so strongly that those trials during last Summer before Judge McAdam were illegal, that the counsel for the party in whose favor judgment below had been given asked that the judgment be reversed at once and a new trial granted, which was done. The decision substantially declares that all the judgments at that time given are void and worse than useless as judicial acts, and are likely to lead to vexatious and expensive litigation.

THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.

THE COMMITTEE MAKING NECESSARY ARRANGEMENTS—SUBSCRIPTION PERFORMANCE AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LETTER FROM MAJOR LEECH.

A meeting of the joint committees of the National Rifle Association and Amateur Rifle Club was held at No. 194 Broadway, yesterday afternoon, Col. George W. Wingate in the chair. Among those present were Gen. J. B. Woodward, Gen. M. T. McMahon, Col. H. A. Gildersleeve, Capt. Henry Fulton, and Mr. A. Alford. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted. Col. Gildersleeve, in behalf of the committee apointed to solicit subscriptions from members of the National Guard, reported progress. Gen. M. T. McMahon reported that he had held several conferences with Mr. J. T. Bird in reference to the proposed dramatic performance for the benefit of the American team, and the result was the selection of the Academy of Music on Saturday, April 3. He also recommended that the National Guard be solicited to provide gratuitously a band of music for the occasion. The following subscription circular was presented for distribution to interested parties:

We, the undersigned, being desirous of uniting in the subscription performance to be given at the Academy of Music on Saturday evening, April 3, 1875, in aid of the purse to be tendered the American rifle team, for the purpose of defraying a portion of their necessary expenses in maintaining on British soil their late victory over the Irish team, do hereby subscribe and agree to pay the sums set opposite our respective names, on condition that we shall receive, upon payment thereof, two reserved seats for said performance, for each $5 hereby subscribed.

Mr. Bird also announced that Messrs. J. M. Bradstreet & Sons had volunteered to do all the printing appertaining to the entertainment gratuitously.

It was decided to leave the arrangements of the programme to Mr. Bird and Gen. McMahon. A protracted discussion ensued in reference to the method adopted for the selection of the team, some of the members claiming that the proposal to allow the members of the team to retain their places on the scores made at the last four competitions last year would prevent many from contesting for places. The majority conceded that the coming match was not entered into merely to test the shooting qualities of American marksmen, but in response to a challenge issued by representatives of another nation, and consequently the very best shots should be selected. The matter was finally disposed of by the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the subcommittee be instructed to make such changes in the plan for the selection of the American team for 1875 as in their judgment shall seem best, and report the same to this joint committee.

Col. Wingate read a letter from Major A. B. Leech, Captain of the Irish team, in which he says:

"We have an annual match shot in Ireland for the All Ireland, or Leech Challenge Shield, open to Irish clubs only. I have, however, reserved to myself the right to alter the conditions now in favor of admitting the Americans. The ranges are 1,000 and 1,100 yards; each team to consist of four men, and the shield to remain in the county of the winning team until the next match."

The meeting then adjourned.

A FARCE OUTSIDE THE PLAY-HOUSE.

LETTER TO MR. BOUCICAULT FROM MR. HART—INFRINGEMENT UPON THE "SKIBBEAH" CHARGED.

"Josh" Hart, of the Olympic Theatre, by advice of his counsel, sent the following letter yesterday, retorting the charge of infringement made against him by Mr. Boucicault:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1875.

Dion Boucicault, Lester Wallack, and Theodore Moss:

GENTLEMEN: I am advised by my counsel, Mr. A. H. Purdy, that the drama now being performed at Wallack's Theatre is an infringement upon my play of "Skibbeah," for which I have procured a copyright, and that the proof of your infringement is that Mr. Boucicault, the alleged author of "Shaughraun," has, in open court, admitted on his corporal oath that the purpose, plot, incidents, stage action, business, scenery, costumes, and, in many instances, the language of the play called "Shaughraun," are identical with the purpose, plot, incidents, stage action, scenery, business, and costumes used in the play of "Skibbeah." I am also advised that the pretended copyright of the "Shaughraun" is unfounded in law; I, therefore, hereby notify and warn you to desist from the public presentation of the "Shaughraun," or from printing or circulating copies of that play, or in any other way infringing upon my rights as author of the play of "Skibbeah," and I herewith distinctively inform all and each of you that a continuance of infringement upon the "Skibbeah" will surely receive the penalties provided by the copyright laws of the United States. I give you this early notice because, as I am advised by my counsel, if I fail to do so I may be charged with such a neglect and want of due diligence in the protection of my rights as will prevent my appealing successfully to a court of equity to enforce them. Respectfully, JOSHUA HART.

The adjourned hearing in the case of Boucicault against Hart comes on at 11 o'clock this morning, in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Woodruff.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The delegates to the Methodist Episcopal Conference met again yesterday at St. James' Church, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street and Madison avenue. Among those present was Bishop Janes, of this City, who occupied a seat near the President during the morning session. The meeting was called to order at 9:30 A. M. by Rev. A. H. Ferguson, Pastor of the Central M. E. Church of Yonkers, who, in the absence of the Presiding Elder, was unanimously elected temporary Chairman. The minutes of Thursday's meeting were read and approved. The Committee on Examination of Candidates for Ordination as Deacons, through its Chairman, reported favorably on all the names submitted to them. This report, after some little opposition, was accepted. A great many preaching licenses were then renewed, and several propositions for membership were favorably reported upon. Mr. Richard Palmer, who is one of the oldest preachers in America, made application for and received a renewal of his preaching license. He is now over ninety years of age, and is spoken of as one of the most eloquent and vigorous exhorters in the New-York District. Rev. Cato Blackburn, a colored preacher, also had his license renewed and "character passed" at this meeting. A resolution asking that there be a committee of five appointed by the Chair to provide work for local preachers met with considerable opposition. Its passage was advocated by Bishop Janes in a brief speech, in which he explained to the conference the necessity for providing work for those men. The resolution passed, although the opposition to it was very persistent. At 12:30 P. M. the conference took a recess of an hour. On reassembling the business was confined to "passing character." Dr. Vale, of the Eighty-sixth Street Church, delivered an address on the question, "How to Conduct Church Finances." Many of his suggestions were decidedly new, and were received with warm approval by his hearers. He said that all church funds should be intrusted to business men connected with the church, who would undoubtedly know best how to invest them properly.

The conference then adjourned, subject to a call from the chair.

A RUMOR OF PRISONERS ESCAPING ON THE ICE.

Early yesterday afternoon the Commissioners of Charities and Correction were startled by a report that an ice-bridge had formed on the East River, between Blackwell's Island and the City, and that the prisoners in the Penitentiary were running across and making their escape. Commissioner Brennan immediately telegraphed to the Warden, ordering him to lock the prisoners in their cells, and then, accompanied by Commissioner Cox, hastily repaired to the island, only to find that the report that the prisoners were escaping was unfounded. When the ice floe connected the island with the New-York shore, Warden Fox confined all the convicts in their respective cells before the existence of the bridge had become known among them. Had he been derelict in his duties, it is very probable that a wholesale escape of the prisoners would have been the consequence.

PREPARING FOR COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

The clerks of the Board of Education who have been employed in making the special census of the children attending the public schools, as a necessary preliminary to the enforcement of the Compulsory Education act, are now engaged in classifying the names into localities. It is expected that they will complete their labors on the 18th instant, when a copy will be furnished to the Police Department as a guide to the patrolmen who will be detailed to make up the supplementary census of the children under the specified age who are not attending the schools. The Truancy Agents appointed at the last meeting of the board will begin the performance of their duties on the 1st of March, by which time the census of the non-attendants will be ready for them. The further discussion of the question of German in the schools will be resumed at the next meeting of the board, to be held on Wednesday next.

A NEW-JERSEY WILL CASE.

The trial in the Middlesex County Court of Michael Sullivan for the murder of Daniel Talmadge interrupted the trial of an interesting will case which was in progress before Judge Scudder. Jacob Freeman lived in Woodbridge, and was a man of marked eccentricities. Himself and his wife had by their joint labors accumulated a handsome competence. His wife was finally compelled to leave him on account of the violence of his temper. Because of the fact that she had contributed to the accumulation of their moneys, he set off to her separate use at the time of their separation a share of them. When he felt death approaching he sent for Rev. Mr. Lucas, the Presbyterian minister, and instructed him to draw his will. To Mr. Lucas' surprise, as it is claimed, the dying man bequeathed all of his property to Mr. Lucas' church. Then remarking that he had nothing else to live for, Freeman folded his hands together and in the course of an hour was a corpse. The will was offered for probate. Mrs. Freeman offered no opposition to its being proved, but a sister of Mr. Freeman, living in Brooklyn, filed a *caveat* and opened the contest which the court is now endeavoring to decide. She claims that when her brother executed the will he was not sound of mind and that he was under undue influence.

FUNERAL OF BENJAMIN F. BEEKMAN.

SERVICES AT THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY—ELABORATE FLORAL OFFERINGS.

The funeral of the late Benjamin Franklin Beekman was held yesterday morning in the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Forty-second street and Madison avenue. The occasion called together a congregation that filled the spacious church. Elegant floral offerings of elaborate designs, the gifts of near friends and relatives of the deceased, decked the chancel. On the left of the pulpit a short floral column supported a crown of immortelles, white lilies, tuberoses and tea roses, surmounted by a miniature cross of ivy, tipped with purple violets, and on the right of the pulpit a shattered column of lilies, immortelles, and roses, imbedded in a ground of flowers sown with the inscription, "Our Friend," in purple violets. At the foot of this stood a miniature sheaf of wheat. At the extreme right of the chancel was a superb cross of green ivy leaves, lined at the back with large white roses, upon which gracefully hung a wreath of immortelles and tuberoses. Near the foot of the pulpit was a basket filled with lilies, around which clung a young vine of creeping ivy. Behind this stood another minature sheaf of wheat, the drooping top of which was imbedded with yellow lilies, tuberoses, tea and white roses, purple violets, and tender sprigs of lilies of the valley. Further back of this was placed a large harp of large white lilies and tuberoses, the strings being twined with small purple violets and lilies of the valley. The marble font on the left of the chancel contained an anchor of immortelles and roses. At the foot of the pulpit lay an open floral Bible, the right page being lined with ivy and immortelles, the left being composed of purple violets, immortelles, and tea roses, in the midst of which was worked in violets the simple word "Finis." In front of the pulpit, hiding it from view, was placed an immense floral cross of tall white and yellow lilies and immortelles and roses, interspersed with sprigs of violets, the whole being planted in a bed of immortelles and lilies of the valley, in which was worked the inscription in violets, "Thy Will be Done." On the left of the cross, also resting on this bed of flowers, was a large floral heart, and on the right a floral anchor, numberless anchors, crowns, baskets, columns, crosses, and wreaths covering the intermediate space.

Before the entrance of the pall-bearers the choir sang the funeral chant, and anthem, which were followed by a tenor solo and quartet. The casket was then borne up the central aisle, preceded by Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, Sr., Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., Rev. Dr. J. H. Price, and Rev. E. H. Kittell, and placed upon a bier, covered with a black velvet pall, erected in front of the pulpit, the following gentlemen acting as pall-bearers: A. V. Stout, John D. Dickinson, Samuel Holmes, H. K. Thurber, D. R. Mangam, R. S. Middleton, Edward Rowe, Oliver Carpenter, S. U. Cadwell, J. D. T. Hersey, George Cecil, Lewis May, Andrew Gilsey, H. C. Southworth and W. Z. Larned. The casket was of rosewood, ornamented with silver knobs, and encircled with a bar of silver, and dressed with wreaths of immortelles and white lilies, and two beautiful palm leaves twined together, with a string of tuberoses. The lid bore the following inscription, engraved upon a solid silver plate:

BENJAMIN F. BEEKMAN,
Born, Dec. 11, 1824,
Died, Feb. 9, 1875.

After the singing of the hymn beginning

Jesus, Saviour of my soul,
Let me to thy bosom fly,

Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, Sr., delivered an address commemorative of the character of Mr. Beekman. Rev. Dr. Tyng, Jr., then read the Lord's Prayer and the funeral service. After the singing of the hymn, "Nearer, my God, to Thee," the funeral proceeded to Green-Wood Cemetery, where the body will be interred in the family vault. Among those present were Charles Spear, W. W. Huntington, John Folkner, James L. Stewart, Samuel W. Bass, Mr. Porter, H. W. Russell, C. L. Baylis, Thomas Murphy, W. H. Aitkin, John H. Watson, Dr. J. W. Dowling, W. C. Browning, Dr. George Wilkes, F. N. Otis, Dr. Gilchrist, W. J. Snyder, and J. C. Lawrence. The numerous floral offerings were all conveyed to Green-Wood, where they were used to dress the vault.

REVOLUTION AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

On Monday next between sixty and seventy Custom-house officials, inspectors, and clerks, are to receive notes from the Collector announcing that their services will be no longer required after March 1. The number of inspectors to be removed is said to equal the number of Assembly Districts in this City and Brooklyn, and the various Republican district organizations are each to have the naming of one man to be discharged. The news created considerable excitement in Republican political circles, and the Custom-house was besieged yesterday with the friends of those who are supposed to be in danger. It is reported that a general reduction of salaries is to go into effect at the same time, but the sources of information are, as usual, reticent.

AN EPITAPH ON A DEAD LAW SUIT.

During several days past a replevin suit has been on trial before Judge Joseph F. Daly and a jury in the Court of Common Pleas, in which Mrs. Daniel C. Birdsall sought to recover from a former landlord possession of a piano and paintings, or their value, such value being fixed by plaintiff at $5,000. The amount of rent for non-payment of which the property had been withheld by defendant was $900. Yesterday, while the trial was going on, the parties came to an agreement to discontinue it, the conditions being that defendant might retain the property until the $900 be paid. Judge Daly allowed them to withdraw a juror, thus discontinuing the trial. In doing so the Judge said: "This case reminds me of an epitaph on the grave-stone of a child but a day and a half old.

'If so soon I was to be done for,
I wonder what I was begun for!'

You will consider that my charge in the case."

ONE BURGLARY FOILED.

Late on Thursday night John Capper, a private watchman, heard a noise in the store of Edward Seibert, dealer in hair-goods, at No. 136 Elm street. Assisted by Officers Flay and Stewart, of the Fourteenth Precinct, he entered the store and found that the shutters of a rear window had been forced, a pane of glass broken, and the sash raised by turning the latch. A search was instituted, and, in the adjoining yard, three men were found secreted, having in their possession a lot of burglars' tools and a knife stolen from the store. They were arraigned before Justice Kilbreth at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, and gave their names and residences as Henry Smith, No. 280 Mulberry street; John McGuinness, no home, and Frederick Studer, No. 169 Third avenue. They were held in default of $1,000 bail each.

A HOTEL GUEST ROBBED.

Daniel Tulford was brought before Justice Kilbreth, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of assaulting and robbing Samuel Barrows, a lodger at the Frankfort House, corner of William and Frankfort streets. Barrows alleged that on Thursday evening, as he was about to retire for the night, three men, wearing masks, forced their way into his room, and, after presenting a pistol to his head, seizing him by the throat, and smothering any attempt to create an alarm by pressing a pillow over his face, rifled his clothing of $100 in money, and then decamped, threatening to shoot him if he attempted to prevent their escape. He afterward identified Tulford as one of his assailants, and caused his arrest. Tulford was held for an examination. Detective Richard O'Connor, who arrested Tulford from a description given by Barrows, is searching for the other robbers.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE GEN. HAYS.

The funeral of the late Gen. William Hays, of the United States Army, took place in St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner of Twenty-second street and Fourth avenue, yesterday afternoon, at 12:30 o'clock. The casket was borne up the central aisle, preceded by Dr. Chapman and Dr. Hibbard, and placed in front of the chancel, the members of the late General's body-guard acting as pall-bearers. The rosewood casket was wrapped in a large silk American flag, upon which were placed appropriate floral offerings. The chancel was decorated with many floral crowns and wreaths. Dr. Chapman made a short address, and offered a prayer. The remains were then borne from the church, W. R. Johnson, the organist, playing a solemn funeral march.

THE CHIEFS OF BATTALIONS.

At a meeting of the Fire Commissioners, held on Jan. 27, a resolution was adopted ordering the Chief of the Department to nominate ten men as chiefs of battalions, and at the succeeding week's meeting Chief Bates presented a report renominating the old chiefs. The nominations were placed on file, and at the last meeting of the Commissioners taken up and discussed, it being finally agreed to accept all the nominations with the single exception of Chief James H. Monroe, First Battalion, who was transferred to the foremanship of Hook and Ladder Company No. 9. Edward Wilhelm, of Engine No. 23, was then promoted to succeed Monroe in the command of the First Battalion. The reasons for the change are not stated by the Commissioners. The salaries of the uniformed force have been reduced $5,000 in all.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 12.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

600 Western Union.. 72⅞	400 Union Pacific.... 40⅞
400 do.....s3. 72¾	800 do..... 41
100 do.....c. 72¾	400 do.....c. 41
200 do..... 72¾	1200 do..... 40⅞
800 Rock Island.....103½	200 do.....c. 40⅞
1500 do.....e.103½	200 do.....s3. 40¾
200 Pacific Mail..... 31	1100 do..... 40⅞
400 do..... 31¼	200 do.....b3. 40⅞
1000 do..... 31⅜	200 Ohio & Miss..... 27⅜
100 do.....s3. 31⅜	300 do..... 27¼
100 do.....b3. 31½	100 do.....s3. 27⅜
100 do.....s3. 31⅜	200 do..... 27⅛
100 do.....b3. 31½	400 do..... 27¼
200 Erie Railway..... 28¼	200 North-western.... 43¾
200 do..... 28⅜	600 do..... 43⅞
1200 do..... 28¼	1500 do.....b3. 44
100 N. Y. C. & Hud...101⅛	600 do..... 44
100 St. Paul..... 35⅛	500 do..... 43⅞
700 Lake Shore..... 73¼	600 do..... 44
1300 do..... 73⅜	1500 do..... 43⅞
100 do.....b3. 73⅜	200 do.....c. 43¾
500 do.....s3. 73¼	1100 do.....s3. 43¾
10 do..... 73	400 do..... 43⅞
1300 do..... 73¼	200 Tol. & Wabash.... 13⅛
	100 do.....s3. 13

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$5,500 U. S. 6s, '81, R.119¼	$109,000 U. S. 5-20 R. '67.....12.119¼
13,000 do.....b.c.119⅛	20,000 U. S. 5s, '81 C.....12.115⅛
9,500 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, N.....118⅝	3,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.....117⅞
15,000 do.....b.c.118⅝	3,500 do.....b. c.117¼
1,000 do.....12.118½	6,000 do.....117⅞
10,000 U.S.5-20C.,'67.119¾	
50,000 do.....12.119⅝	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$17,000 N. C. 6s, old, A. & O....s3. 27	100 M. L. & M....b. c. 6
3,000 Chi.,R.I.&P.7s.106¾	200 Quick. Pf....b. c. 36
4,000 do.....b. c.107	400 Panama.....b. c.112
7,000 N.J.C.1st, con.104⅜	500 do.....111½
10,000 do.....104¼	10 Wells-Fargo Ex.. 85
6,000 Chi.&N.W.con. Coup. G. Bds. 81½	11 do.....b. c. 85
10,000 H. & St.J.8s,C. 82½	300 MarylandC.C.b.c. 17½
2,000 L. S. C. C. 1st...100¼	100 do..... 17⅝
1,000 L. S. C. R. 1st...100	100 C., C. & I. C..b. c. 65
5,000 Har.1st 7s.R...111	500 C.&N.W...b. c.s3. 43¾
5,000 Cen.P.G.Bds... 97	600 do.....s3. 43⅞
1,000 do..... 96⅞	300 do..... 43¾
5,000 Un. Pac. 1st... 93¾	1000 do..... 43⅝
45,000 U. Pac. S. F... 86	2200 do..... 43½
4,000 W.Pa.Bds.b. c. 89	600 do.....s3. 43½
1,000 C.,C.&I.C.1st.. 61	700 do..... 43⅜
1,000 A.& T.H.2d Pf. 90	600 do..... 43½
4,000 T.&W.1st,St.L.D. 65	500 do.....b3. 43½
4,000 Gt. W. 2d..... 54	300 do..... 43⅝
5,000 do..... 55	25 do..... 44
10 Am. Ex. Bank.....118	1000 do..... 43⅝
7 Metropol. Bk.....130	100 do..... 43¾
29 Phœnix Bank..... 98	300 do..... 43⅝
16 Del.& H.C....b. c.111¼	800 do..... 43½
5 do.....111½	300 do..... 43⅜
800 P.M.S.S.Co...b. c. 81½	500 do..... 43¼
400 do..... 31⅝	100 do..... 43⅛
100 do.....s3. 31½	1500 do..... 43
400 do..... 31⅜	1000 do..... 43⅛
10 do..... 31¾	600 do..... 43¼
300 do.....b3. 31½	100 do.....c. 43¼
100 do.....b3. 31⅝	1300 do..... 43⅜
100 do..... 31½	200 do.....b3. 43½
500 do..... 31⅜	200 do..... 43⅜
770 W. U. Tel....b. c. 72¾	800 do..... 43¼
100 do.....c. 72¾	100 do.....b3. 43⅜
100 do.....s7. 72¾	400 do.....s3. 43¼
600 do..... 72⅝	100 C. & N.W. Pf.b. c. 56½
100 do.....b5. 72⅝	100 do.....s3. 56¾
300 do..... 72¾	150 do..... 57
700 do.....s3. 72⅝	100 do..... 56⅝
100 do.....s4. 72¾	100 do.....c. 56¾
800 do.....c. 72⅝	100 do..... 56
100 do..... 72⅝	100 do..... 56⅜
700 do..... 72¾	100 do..... 56⅛
400 do.....s3. 72⅝	23 N. J. Central.....107¾
200 do.....b3. 72¾	1300 L. S. & M. S.b. c. 73⅛
100 do..... 72¾	2100 do.....s3. 73
100 do.....s5. 72⅝	2100 do..... 73⅛
10 American Ex..... 63½	700 do.....s5. 73
200 Erie Railway.b. c. 28⅛	400 do.....s3. 73⅛
400 do..... 28	100 C., M. & St.P.b. c. 35
700 N.Y.C.& H...b. c.101	100 do..... 34¾
50 do.....101¼	100 do..... 34⅝
500 do.....101⅛	100 do..... 34½
100 do.....101	200 do..... 34⅝
100 Mich. Cen...b. c. 76	400 do.....s3. 34⅝
10 do..... 75½	1600 do..... 34½
100 do..... 75¾	300 do..... 34¾
70 do..... 76	800 do..... 34⅞
1200 Union Pa...b. c. 40¾	100 do..... 34¾
2200 do..... 40⅝	100 C.,M.&StP.Pf.b.c. 55
100 do.....c. 40¾	10 Tol., Wab. & W... 13¼
100 do.....b3. 40¾	300 do.....b. c. 12⅞
900 do..... 40⅝	400 do..... 12¾
30 do.....s3. 40⅝	200 do.....s3. 12⅞
1100 do..... 40¾	100 do..... 13
100 do.....s3. 40¾	200 do..... 12⅞
1300 C. & R. I...b. c.103½	100 Chi., B. & Q.....109
100 do.....s3.103½	58 Del., Lac. & W...109½
500 do.....103⅜	100 Pac. R. of Mo.b.c. 47
1000 do.....103¼	12 N. Y., N. H. & H..138½
400 do.....103⅛	200 Warren.....b. c. 95
300 do.....103¼	100 At. & Pac. Pf.b c. 14½
100 do.....103⅜	100 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 27½
100 do.....b3.103⅜	200 do..... 27⅜
100 do.....103¼	100 do.....s3. 27¼
400 do.....103⅛	400 do..... 27⅛
300 do.....103	700 do..... 27
100 do.....c.103	100 do.....c. 27⅛
300 do.....102⅞	400 do.....b3. 27¼
1800 do.....103	200 C., C. & I. C..b. c. 5⅛
100 do.....103⅛	100 do.....c. 5⅛
	100 do.....s3. 5

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$1,000 N. W. C. c.g.b.. 81	200 North-western.... 43⅜
1,000 do.....b3. 81	200 do..... 43¼
100 Del. & Hudson...112	100 do.....c. 43⅛
100 Quicksilver Pf.... 36	100 do.....s3. 43¼
400 Western Union... 72¾	600 do.....s3. 43⅛
1000 do..... 72⅝	400 St. Paul..... 34¾
100 do.....b1. 72⅝	700 Rock Island.....103
100 Pacific Mail...s3. 31⅜	1000 do.....s3.103
100 N. Y. C. & Hud...101	100 do.....s3.102⅞
100 Erie Railway.b3. 28⅛	500 do.....102⅞
100 do.....s3. 28	300 do.....s3.102¾
400 Lake Shore..... 73⅛	400 do.....102¾
200 do.....b4. 73	250 Toledo & Wab.... 12⅞
400 do.....s3. 73	200 Del., Lack. & W.c.109⅜
100 Panama.....111½	500 Ohio & Miss..... 27⅛
200 Un. Pacific....b3. 40¾	100 do.....b3. 27¼
100 do..... 40¾	300 C., C. & I. C...s3. 5
500 do.....b3. 40⅝	100 Warren..... 96
1200 do.....s3. 40½	100 Morris & Essex... 96¼
100 do.....c. 40⅝	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.....119⅝	$5,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '65, new....118⅝

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$4,500 Ga. 6s....b. c. 86	20 Adams Express..102
5,000 Union Pa. 1st. 93⅝	10 Wells-Fargo Ex.. 85¼
5,000 do..... 93½	85 do.....b. c. 85¼
5,000 do..... 93⅝	100 do..... 85½
10,000 Un.Pacific,S.F. 86½	100 U. S. Express.b.c. 56½
31,000 do..... 86¼	300 C. & Pitts. Gd.b.c. 91
2,000 C. & N.W. Con. 90½	200 Un. Pac..b. c. b3. 40⅝
4,000 Ohio & M. C... 99½	500 do..... 40½
5,000 Ohio & M. 2d. 81½	500 do.....s3. 40⅝
5,000 N. J. Cen. Con.106¾	200 do..... 40⅜
2,000 L. & N. C., '93. 90	100 do.....b3. 40½
1,000 L. S. 1st, C. R.100¼	100 do..... 40½
10,000 D. & H. R.,	200 do..... 40⅝
1884....b. c.105¾	800 Chi. & N. W.b. c. 43¼
44 Del. & Hud. Can..112	400 do..... 43⅛
200 Md. Coal..b.c. s3. 17¾	500 do.....b3. 43¼
150 do.....b. c. 17¾	1200 do..... 43⅛
100 A. & Pac. Tel.b. c. 23⅞	200 do.....c. 43¼
900 West. Un.b.c. b3. 72⅝	200 do.....s3. 43¼
100 do.....b3. 72¾	800 do..... 43¼
200 do.....s3. 72⅝	200 do..... 43⅜
800 do..... 72⅝	600 do..... 43½
500 do..... 72¾	600 do..... 43⅝
1600 do..... 72⅞	100 C. & N. W. Pf.b.c. 56¼
100 Pac. Mail.b. c. s3. 31⅜	100 C. & R. I.b. c. b3.102⅞
1000 do..... 31½	500 do.....s3.102¾
300 do..... 31⅜	100 do.....s3.102⅝
600 do..... 31½	500 do.....102⅝
200 do..... 31⅝	200 do.....b3.102¾
200 do..... 31¾	600 do.....102¾
1500 do..... 31⅞	100 do.....103
800 do..... 31¾	200 do.....103⅛
100 Illinois Cen.b. c.101	100 C.M.&St.P.b.c.b3. 34¾
200 Erie Railway.b. c. 28⅛	200 do..... 34⅝
200 do.....s3. 28	100 do..... 34¾
700 do..... 28	100 do.....s10. 34½
1100 L.S.&M.S.b.c.s3. 73	300 do..... 34¾
700 do..... 73	100 do..... 34⅞
100 do.....s3. 72⅞	700 do..... 35
100 do.....s3. 72¾	100 Tol., W. & W.b. c. 13
500 do..... 72⅞	500 do.....b3. 13⅛
1000 do..... 73	50 Chi. & Alton.....106¼
500 do.....s60. 72⅛	1200 Ohio & M...b. c. 27
1000 do..... 73	400 do..... 27⅛
500 do..... 73⅛	200 do..... 27¼
1500 do.....b3 73¼	200 do..... 27⅜
500 do..... 73¼	100 N. J. South..b. c. 3
100 do.....s3. 73¼	100 At. & Pa. Pf..b. c. 14½
100 Pac. of Mo...b. c. 46½	

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N.....118¾	100 Pacific Mail..... 31⅞
6,000 U. S. 10-40 C..117⅛	600 do..... 32
2,000 U. P. 1st...b3. 93¼	100 do..... 32⅛
5,000 do..... 93⅜	400 do..... 32
3,000 N. W. Consol.. 90½	500 do.....b3. 32⅛
1,000 H. & St. J.8s,C. 82⅜	1400 do..... 32
4,000 O. & Miss. con. 99½	100 do..... 32⅛
4,000 do.....100	300 do..... 32⅜
30 Del. & Hudson...112	100 do..... 32¼
200 Western Union.c. 72⅞	500 North-western... 43⅝
700 do..... 72⅞	1300 do..... 43¾
200 do.....s3. 72⅞	200 do.....b3. 43¾
100 do.....b3. 72⅞	100 North-west. Pf... 56⅜
100 A. & P. Tel..b30. 24	200 do.....s60. 55¾
100 Wells-Fargo Ex.. 85½	100 do.....b3. 56⅜
100 Erie Railway.s30. 28	100 do..... 56⅜
600 do.....b3. 28¼	100 C., C. & I. C..... 5
100 do..... 28⅜	50 Rock Island.....103⅜
200 do..... 28¼	100 do.....103¼
300 Tol. & Wab..... 13⅛	100 do.....103⅛
700 Lake Shore..b3. 73⅜	400 St. Paul..... 35⅝
1600 do..... 73⅜	600 do..... 35
100 Union Pacific..... 40⅝	200 do.....s3. 35
900 do..... 40½	200 do..... 35⅛
1200 do..... 40⅝	100 Pacific R. of Mo.. 46¼
400 do..... 40¼	400 do..... 45¾
200 Ohio & Miss..... 27⅜	100 Morris & Essex.. 96¾
100 Atl. & Pacific Pf.. 14½	200 Chi. & Alton Pf.. 110
	9 do..... 112

FRIDAY, Feb. 12—P. M.

The stock market was weaker and lower early in the day and firmer toward the close. North-west' Common declined from 44 to 43, Preferred from 57 to 56, Rock Island from 103½ to 102⅝, Union Pacifics from 41 to 40¼, Ohio and Mississippi from 27¾ to 27, St. Paul Common from 35⅛ to 34½, Erie from 28⅜ to 28, Lake Shore from 73⅜ to 73, Western Union from 72⅞ to 72⅝, and Wabash from 13⅛ to 12¾. Pacific Mail was strong, and advanced from 31 to 32⅜, leaving off at a reaction of ⅛ ⅌ cent. With the exception of Union Pacific, the general market closed at a recovery of ¼ to ¾ ⅌ cent. The principal activity was in North-west Common, Union Pacific, Lake Shore, Pacific Mail, Western Union, Rock Island, and St. Paul. Missouri Pacific was weak, and declined from 47 to 45¾.

The money market was extremely easy to-day, and orders for call loans ruled at 2½@3 ⅌ cent. until the afternoon, when transactions were reported as low as 2 ⅌ cent. Commercial paper is still reported at 4 to 6 ⅌ cent. for the leading grades.

The foreign advices were not especially important. Consols closed firm at 92¾@92⅞ for money and 92⅞@93 for the account, and American securities steady at 107⅝@107⅞ for 1865s, old; 107¾ for 1867s, 105⅛ for 10-40s, and 102¾ for new 5s. The foreign exchange market was weak and unsettled. The nominal asking rates of the bankers were reduced to $4 84 for sixty-day bills and $4 87 for demand, with actual business as low as $4 83 and $4 86. At the close the rates generally quoted by the brokers were $4 83@$4 83½ for long and $4 86@$4 86½ for demand sterling. The present unsettled condition of the market for sterling seems to be due chiefly to a fear that the Gold Room speculators intend to make cash gold scarce and dear for daily use. If any efforts have been made in the direction of rendering cash gold dear, they certainly have not been successful, but time loans of gold have been hardened and are now higher than they were before the recent decline in Exchange, being quoted as follows: For use for thirty days, ¼@⅜ ⅌ cent.; for sixty days, 7-16@9-16 ⅌ cent.; for three to four months, ⅝@¾ ⅌ cent.; for six months, ¾@⅞ ⅌ cent.; for the remainder of the year, 1½@1¾ ⅌ cent. Gold declined from 114⅝ to 114⅜ in the early dealings, but the market afterward became firm and sales were made at 114⅝@114¾, the latter having been the closing price. On gold loans the rates were 1 and 2 ⅌ cent. for carrying. Some loans were also made free of interest. The import entries of foreign dry goods at the port of New-York for the week were $2,763,782, and the amount marketed, $3,232,418.

Government bonds were steady on a moderate business. State bonds were dull, and railroad bonds less active than usual. The Pacific mortgages were generally firm, with the largest transactions in Union Sinking Funds. Chicago and North-western consolidated gold bonds sold at 81½@81. A sale of C., C. and I. C. firsts, which was nominally quoted yesterday at 66 to 67½, was reported at 61.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1875.

Gold receipts	$704,000 00
Gold payments	197,800 01
Gold balance	44,464,588 39
Currency receipts	1,090,577 27
Currency payments	500,034 59
Currency balance	49,034,703 18
Customs	418 000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—FEB. 12.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States New 5s, coup., 1881	115¼	115⅛
United States 5-20s, coup., 1862	116⅛	116⅜
United States 5-20s, coup., 1867	119⅞	119⅝
American Gold	114⅝	114¾
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 83¼@½	$4 83@½
New-York Central and Hudson	101¼	101¼
Chicago and Rock Island	103½	103⅛
Pacific Mail	31⅜	32¼
St. Paul Common	35¼	35⅛
St. Paul Preferred	55¼	55
Western Union	72¾	72⅞
Union Pacific	40⅞	40¼
Lake Shore	73¼	73⅜
Toledo and Wabash	12⅞	13⅛
North-western	43¾	43¾
North-western Preferred	56¼	56⅜
Delaware and Lackawanna	109⅜	109⅜
New-Jersey Central	107⅞	107⅞
Panama	113	111¾
Erie	27⅞	28⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	27⅜	27⅜
C., C. and I. C.	5¼	5
Harlem	127½	127½

The extreme range of prices in Stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	101¼	101	1,250
Erie	28⅜	28	4,300
Lake Shore	73⅜	72⅞	19,500
Wabash	13⅛	12¾	2,600
North-western	44	43	33,000
North-western Preferred	57	56	1,500
Rock Island	103½	102⅝	15,800
Milwaukee and St. Paul	35⅛	34½	7,800
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pf.	55	55	100
Pittsburg	91	91	300
Delaware, Lack. and West.	109⅜	109⅜	200
Michigan Central	76	76	270
Illinois Central	101	101	100
Union Pacific	41	40¼	19,600
Atlantic and Pacific Preferred	14½	14½	300
C., C. and Indiana Central	5⅛	5	800
Missouri Pacific	47	45¾	700
Mariposa	6	6	100
Ohio and Mississippi	27¾	27	6,200
Morris and Essex	96⅜	96⅜	200
Panama	112	111½	1,000
Western Union	72⅞	72⅝	14,300
Atlantic and Pacific Tel.	23⅞	23⅞	200
Pacific Mail	32⅜	31	15,000
Quicksilver Preferred	37	36	300
Wells-Fargo Express	85½	85½	200
Maryland Coal	17¾	17⅝	750
Total shares			146,970

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	119½	119⅞	5-20s, 1865, n.c.	118⅝	118⅞
6s, 1881, r.	119⅛	119¼	5-20s, 1867, r.	119⅛	119⅜
6s, 1881, c.	120	120¼	5-20s, 1867, c.	119⅛	119¾
5-20s, 1862, r.	116¼	116½	5-20s, 1868, r.	119⅛	119¾
5-20s, 1862, c.	116¼	116½	5-20s, 1868, c.	119⅛	119¾
5-20s, 1864, r.	117¼	117¾	10-40s, r.	114⅛	114¾
5-20s, 1864, c.	117½	117⅞	10-40s, c.	117	117¼
5-20s, 1865, r.	119⅜	119¾	5s, 1881, r.	115	115¼
5-20s, 1865, c.	119⅝	119¾	5s, 1881, c.	115	115¼
5-20s, 1865, n.r.	118⅛	118¾			

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $62,000 for interest and $38,000 for called bonds.

The day's business at the Gold Exchange Bank covered:

Gold cleared	$59,800,000
Gold balances	1,697,500
Currency balances	1,973,419

CLEARING-HOUSE STATEMENT.

Currency exchanges	$64,523,975
Currency balances	2,929,000
Gold exchanges	7,214,501
Gold balances	882,345

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83..... 38	Han.&St. Jo. due '87. 95½
Alabama 5s, '86..... 37½	N. Y. Reg. B'ty L...106½
Arkansas 6s, Funded. 25	N. Y. Coup. B'ty L..106½
Ark.7s,L.R.&Ft.S.iss 10	N. Y. 6s, Gold R., '87.113
Ark. 7s,Memp.&L.R. 10	N. Y. 6s, Gold C., '87.113
Ark.7s,L.R.P.B.&NO 10	N. Y. 6s, Gold L., '83.113
Ark.7s,Miss.O.&R.R. 10	N. Y. 6s, Gold L., '91.113
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen.R. 10	N. C., N.C. R. Ja.&J. 58
California 7s.....113	N. C., N.C. R.,A.&O. 58
Cal. 7s, large bonds.112½	N. C., N. C. R., coup. off, J. & J..... 37
Georgia 6s, '83..... 82	
Ga. 7s, new bonds... 91	N. C., N. C. R., coup. off, April & Oct... 37
Ga. 7s, indorsed..... 86	
Ga. 7s, Gold bonds.. 76	N. C., New bs.,A.&O. 13
Indiana 5s..... 99	N. C. Sp.Tax class 3. 3
Illinois Coup. 6s, '77.100	Ohio 6s, '75.....100
Illinois Coup. 6s, '79.100	Ohio 6s, '81.....104
Illinois War Loan..100	Ohio 6s, '86.....105
Louisiana 6s..... 30	Rhode Island 6s.....104
La. new bonds..... 29	South Carolina 6s... 30
La. 7s, Penitentiary. 27	S. C., Jan. & July.. 30½
La. 6s, Levee bonds. 29	S. C., April & Oct.. 30½
Michigan 6s, '78–79..102	S. C. Non-fund. bds. 7½
Michigan 6s, '83.....102	Tenn. 6s, old..... 64
Michigan 7s, '90.....105	Tenn. 6s, old, ex. c.. 45
Mo. 6s, due in '75...100⅛	Tenn. 6s, new bds... 63
Mo. 6s, due in '76...100	Tenn. 6s, new ex c. 45
Mo. 6s, due in '77... 99½	Tenn. 6s, n., new ser. 44
Mo. 6s, due in '78... 99	Texas 10s of '76..... 98
Fund'g Bds., due '94. 95½	Virginia 6s, old..... 30
Long Bds., due '81-91. 96½	Va. 6s, new bs., '66.. 30
Asylum or U., due '92. 95⅝	Va. 6s, new bs., '67.. 30
Han.&St. Jo. due '75.100	Va. 6s, Consol bds.. 57¼
Han.&St. Jo. due '76.100	Va. 6s, ex mat'd c.. 54
Han.&St. Jo. due '86. 95½	

And the following for railway mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bds..107⅛	C., P. & Ash., old b..100
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds...103	C., P. & Ash., new b.100⅛
Bost. H. & E. Guar.. 30	Buff. & Erie, new b..101½
Ches. & O. 6s 1st.....42	Buff. & St. L., 7s.....101
Chic. & Al. Sink. F..101	L. Sh. div'd bonds...100
Chic. & Al. 1st.....107	L. Sh. Cons. C. 1st..100¼
Chic. & Al. Income.100½	L. Sh. Cons. C. 2d .. 91½
Jol. & Chic. 1st.....107	Mich. C. C. 7s, 1902.103⅛
Lou. & Mo. 1st guar. 87½	M. C. 1st 8s, '82, s. f..113
St. L. Jac. & C. 1st.. 89	Mich. C. Eq. bds.....102¾
C. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st..112½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.....102
C. B. & Q.Con. 7s....102¾	N. Y. Cent. 6s, '83... 98¾
Chic., R. I. & Pac....106⅜	N. Y. C. 6s, Real Es. 95
C. R. of N.J. 1st n....109	N. Y. C. 6s, Subsc'n. 95
C. R. of N. J. 1st C...104	N. Y. C. 7s, '76..... 99¾
C. R. of N. J. Con. C.106¾	N. Y. C. & H. 1st R..111
Am. D'k. & Im. bds.100	H. R. 7s, 2d, S.F., '85.106½
M.& S.P. 1st I.&MD.. 77	Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75...102¾
Mil. & St. P., 2d..... 78	Harlem 1st 7s, C.....110½
C. & N. W. S. F.....100	Harlem 1st 7s, R.....110¾
C. & N. W. int. bds.. 99	North Mo. 1st..... 83½
C. & N. W. con. bds. 90	O. & M. Cons. S. F.. 99½
C. & N. W. 1st..... 98¼	Ohio & Miss. Cons... 99
C.&N.W.coup.g.bds. 81	Cen. Pac. gold bds.... 96¾
Galena & C. Extend.104	C. P. San Jo. B'ch... 85⅞
Galena & C. 2d.....102¼	C. P. Cal. & O. 1st... 84½
Winona & S. P. 1st.. 82	West. Pacific bds.... 87⅞
C.C.C.&I.1st 7s, S. F.106	Union Pacific 1st.... 93½
Del., L. & W. 1st....102¾	Un. Pac. Land G. 7s. 93⅛
Del., L. & W. 2d.....110	Un.Pac.Inc, past due.100
Del.,L.& W. 7s conv.109½	Union Pacific S. F... 86
Morris & Essex 1st..112¼	Pacific R. of Mo. 1st. 90
Morris & Essex 2d..104½	P. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.100¾
Morris & E. bds. 1900. 98	P., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st.107½
Morris & E. con..... 97¾	P., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d.103½
Morris & E. 7s of '71.104	P., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d.101½
Erie 1st extended....105½	Cl. & Pitts. Con. S. F.103½
Erie 2d 7s, '79.....103¼	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d....102
Erie 3d 7s, '83.....102	Cleve & Pitts. 4th.... 96
Erie 4th 7s, '80..... 98¼	Col., Ch. & Ind. 1st.. 61
Long Dock Bonds....101	Alton & T. H. 1st...105
B., N. Y.& E.1st, '77. 85	Alt. & T. H. 2d, Pref. 90
H.&St.J. Land Gr'ts.105	Tol., Peo. & W., W.D. 62
H. & St. J. 8s Con.... 82¼	Tol. & Wab. 1st, Ex. 79¼
Ill. Cen. 7 per ct., '75.101	Toledo & Wab. 2d.... 53½
Ind'ps, B. & W. 1st. 36	Tol. & W. Con. Conv. 40¼
M. So. 7 p. ct. 2d....101¾	Great West'n 1st, '88. 77
M. So. N.I.S.F. 7 p.c.106	Great West'n 2d, '93. 55
Cleve. & Tol. S. F....103	Han. & Cen. Mo. 1st. 72½
Cleve. & Tol. new bs.101¼	

The Masonic Savings and Loan Bank, of San Francisco, has declared a dividend of 9½ ⅌ cent. on term deposits, and 7½ ⅌ cent. per annum on ordinary deposits for the semi-annual term ending Jan. 21, 1875, payable on and after Jan. 28.

And the following for City bank shares:

America.....148	Manhattan.....145
American Ex.....117¾	Market.....119
Butchers'&Drovers'.132	Mechanics'.....139¼
Central National.... 99	Mercantile.....110
City.....300	Merchants'.....119¾
Commerce.....119	Merchants' Ex.....101
Corn Exchange.....123	Metropolitan.....130
First National.....200	Nassau.....108¾
Fulton.....154	New-York.....127
Gallatin National....128	Park.....140
German-American.... 87	People's.....140
Gold Exchange.....113	Phenix..... 96½
Grocers'..... 99	State of New-York..112
Hanover..... 99	Union.....132
Irving.....127	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—FEB. 12.

Telegraphed to Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	102	....
City 6s, New	104½	104¾
Camden and Amboy Railroad	131	
Pennsylvania Railroad	56	56⅛
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	56¾	56⅞
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62¾	63
Catawissa Railroad, preferred	33½	33¾
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	20⅝	20¾
Northern Central Railroad	33	34
Lehigh Navigation	51⅝	51¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	100	100¼

A dividend of 3½ ⅌ cent. will be paid on Ohio and Mississippi preferred stock on the 1st of March, at the company's office, No. 52 William street.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE PACIFIC MAIL—PUNISHING THE PRESENT MANAGERS FOR THE ACTS OF OTHERS.

The following letter from one of the Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to the Editor of the *Sun*, gives the company's version of the pending controversy.

To the Editor of the Sun:

SIR: As an old merchant I have always deprecated hasty action. As a legislator I would deprecate hasty legislation. Injustice as often results from the latter as loss from the former. These thoughts suggest themselves in view of recent Congressional legislation in the affairs of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

As soon as the Committee of Investigation was appointed, the fact became public that nearly one million of dollars had disappeared from the treasury of the company, for which there were no vouchers, other than false entries to cover the same in the loan account of the company. Proof of a private contract between a former agent of the company at San Francisco and the former President of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company was obtained by the committee from the witness Irwin; and the admission also that said President had stated to him his intention, if able, to return this money to the company. Indirect as was this evidence, it satisfied the company that their theory, namely, that a very large portion of the money thus abstracted had been lost in stock speculations, and not used, as charged, to influence legislation in Washington, was correct. Every fact brought out in the course of the investigation confirmed this view.

Hasty legislation on the question of the new contract was therefore not anticipated. The enemies of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, however, used influential journals to assail the company, reiterating the unproved charge of fraud in the inception of the contract. Representatives in Congress could not withstand the pressure brought to bear upon them by their constituents, who, innocently believing all they saw in print, warned them to keep their skirts clear of this great scandal. No matter, therefore, what might have been the convictions of these individual Representatives, the merits of the case could not weigh against their political future, which an advocacy of the justice of the claim of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company for extra compensation for additional mail service might imperil. Vote against the subsidy and no explanation would be necessary. Vote in favor of the company, or for delay, that justice might be done, might be construed into admission of being implicated in the "fraud charged in obtaining the contract," and a popular verdict rendered against the Representative so voting, without a hearing.

No doubt there are to-day in the House of Representatives more than a majority who regret the necessity of the vote they have recorded against the interests of this great American line, which, with proper encouragement, while it would in the construction of its vessels, necessary for the increasing business between the Eastern and Western Hemispheres, have given employment to thousands of American laborers in the mines, the ship-yards, and the work shops, would also have upheld the old flag on the great routes on which their vessels ply.

The whole country has been misled by the word subsidy. This term as applied to the overland railroads (which, for their selfish interests, have combined in the effort to destroy a company with which they cannot successfully compete in business) is correct, as the United States Government loaned them its currency bonds to build their road, and they are to-day heavily in default to the Government—in interest only, many millions. But it is not applicable to the contract with the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, which came in as the lowest bidder on a contract for additional compensation for additional mail service.

The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company have expended millions on iron ships to carry out in good faith their contract with the Government, and are now ready to do so for the compensation agreed upon. Now let us for one moment compare the price which the United States Government has contracted to pay for this service, with the prices paid by other governments to their subjects:

For twelve round trips out and home, 15,600 miles, the United States Government has contracted to pay $41,666, or $2 63 per mile.

England for the same service pays $3 20 per mile, or $82,760 per annum more than the United States.

France for the same service pays $4 48 per mile, or $515,650 per annum more than the United States.

France and England have reaped the benefit from the amounts thus expended on the mercantile marine in holding now that supremacy on the ocean which it should be the pride of every American to contest. New-York, in her great commercial relation with China and the East, is especially interested in the success of this great and only American line. Why leading metropolitan journals should lend their influence to injure this enterprise is beyond the comprehension of the writer.

F. L. TALCOTT.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 12.—Cotton quiet and easy; Middling, 15¼c.; net receipts, 3,339 bales; gross receipts, 3,965 bales; exports to the Continent, 1,989 bales; sales, 6,400 bales; stock, 293,386 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 35,838 bales; gross receipts, 40,928 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 23,785 bales; to France, 1,865 bales; to the Continent, 2,182 bales; coastwise, 8,092 bales; sales, 32,500 bales.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 12.—Cotton quiet and nominal; Middling, 15⅛c.; net receipts, 3,609 bales; sales, 1,440 bales; stock, 105,145 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 18,356 bales; gross receipts, 18,380 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,730 bales; to France, 3,140 bales; coastwise, 3,322 bales; sales, 9,931 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 12.—Cotton opened strong, but closed easy; Middling, 15⅛c.; net receipts, 1,838 bales; sales, 2,035 bales; stock, 80,059 bales; weekly, net receipts, 11,277 bales; gross, 11,421 bales; exports to Great Britain, 7,534 bales; coastwise, 3,763 bales; sales, 8,371 bales.

MOBILE, Feb. 12.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15c.; net receipts, 841 bales; exports to the Continent, 475 bales; coastwise, 627 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 63,303 bales. Weekly—net receipts, 11,983 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,890 bales; to the Continent, 475 bales; coastwise, 6,073 bales; sales, 6,000 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 12.—Cotton quiet and steady; Middling, 15⅛c.; net receipts, 1,525 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,997 bales; coastwise, 997 bales; sales, 1,900 bales; stock, 53,484 bales. Weekly—net receipts, 8,941 bales; exports to Great Britain, 5,980 bales; to France, 3,014 bales; to the Continent, 2,250 bales; coastwise, 3,010 bales; sales, 7,200 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 12—12:30 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 25¼@25⅜.

4:30 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 25½. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 64f. 25c.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 12.—United States 5-20 bonds, 1862s, 98¼.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 12—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and unchanged; Middling Uplands, 7⅝d.@7¾d.; Middling Orleans, 7⅞d.@8d.; sales 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. The sales of the week have been 90,000 bales, of which 7,000 bales were taken for export and 12,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is 768,000 bales, including 398,000 bales American. The receipts of the week have been 73,000 bales, including 29,000 bales American. Actual export, 7,000 bales. The stock afloat is 427,000 bales, including 298,000 bales American. Cotton to arrive 1-16d. cheaper; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped January, at 7 11-16d.; do. do., shipped January and February, at 7 11-16d.; do. do., deliverable March, at 7⅝d.; do. nothing below Low Middling, deliverable April and May, at 7¾d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 51,000 quarters, including 40,000 American.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,300 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped January and February, at 7 11-16d.; do., do., shipped March and April, at 7⅞d.; do., do., deliverable February and March, at 7⅝d. Breadstuffs—The market is dull. Wheat, 9s. 5d.@10s. ⅌ cental for Club California White; 8s. 5d.@9s. for Red Western Spring, and 9s. 3d.@9s. 5d. for Red Winter. Corn, 34s. 3d.@34s. 9d. ⅌ quarter. Provisions—Pork, 77s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

4:30 P. M.—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped January, at 7⅝d.; do., do., shipped March and April, at 7¾d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable April and May, at 7¾d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped January and February, at 7⅞d.

5:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped January and February, at 7⅝d. Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is quiet and unchanged. Produce—Petroleum, 9½d.@10½d. ⅌ gallon for Refined, and 9d.@9½d. for Spirits.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Refined Petroleum, 10d.@10¼d. ⅌ gallon.

HAVANA, Feb. 12.—Gold, 218@219. Exchange firmer; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 86½@87 premium; short sight, 90@91 premium; 60 days, gold, 114@115, premium; short sight, 117@118 premium; on London, 138@140 premium; on Paris, 116@118 premium.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Culkin vs. Kuhne; motion for reference granted; motion for leave to file supplemental answer granted; motion for leave to move to vacate injunction granted. See memorandum.

Hamilton vs. Crane; in the matter of Keller; Bache vs. Goebel; memorandum for counsel.

Reid vs. Martin; motion denied with costs.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Rose vs. Wood; judgment for defendant on demurrer. See opinion.

Allen vs. New-Jersey Southern Railroad Company et al. See opinion.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Chief Justice Monell.

Holbrook, Receiver, &c., vs. Orgler; findings settled.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Freedman vs. Stuart et al.; motion granted. See opinion.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—In the Court of Appeals, Friday, Feb. 12: No. 113.—Ellen O. Rilley, respondent, vs. The Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New-York, appellant. Argument resumed and concluded. Samuel Hand, of counsel for appellant; Joseph Troy for respondent.

No. 69½.—The Waverly Paper Mills, appellant, vs. Wheeler H. Bristol et al, respondents. Argued by Charles E. Parker, of counsel for respondents. The case was submitted for appellant last term. J. McGuire for appellant.

No. 98.—Henry V. Poor, respondent, vs. Henry C. Bowen, appellant. Argued by George C. Holt, of counsel for appellant; and by J. V. French for respondent.

No. 59.—La Mott Thomson, respondent, vs. E. H. Tracy et al., Executors, &c., appellants. Argued by John F. Seymour, of counsel for appellant, and by Francis Kernan for respondent.

No. 120.—The Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Company, respondent, vs. William A. Torrey, impleaded, &c., appellant. On motion of George W. Poucher, of counsel for respondent, no one appearing for appellant, judgment was affirmed with costs.

No. 125.—Joseph Campbell, appellant, vs. Philemon Burch, respondent. Submitted for appellant, and argued by W. F. Cogswell, of counsel for respondent.

Proclamation was made and the court adjourned to Monday, Feb. 15, 1875, at 10 A. M.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 186.—*Lewis* vs. *Hawkins and Haunter.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Western District of Arkansas.—Lewis sold land in Arkansas to Hawkins and took two notes in part payment, giving a bond to make title on the payment of the notes. Subsequently Hawkins sold to the husband of Haunter, and afterward failed to pay the notes to Lewis. Judgment having been recovered on these, it is now sought to make it a lien on the land for the purchase money. Hawkins pleaded bankruptcy against any decree, and Haunter pleaded the statute of limitations of the State. The court held that as the bond for title was never recorded it conveyed no legal interest to Hawkins, but only on equity, with the right of possession; and that on the failure of Hawkins to pay the notes the bonds were forfeited and Lewis was entitled to possession. The estate, therefore, being vested in Lewis, he could have no lien on that which is his own. Having failed to regain possession, he cannot now avoid the statute bar by setting up a lien for the purchase money. This decision is assigned as error. Cause submitted on the printed brief.

A. H. Garland for appellant; Pike & Johnson for appellees.

No. 189.—*Connoyer et al.* vs. *Schaffer.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Missouri.—This was an action of ejectment to try title to a lot of land in St. Louis, which had been confirmed to one Mrs. Dodier, and her legal representative, by act of Congress of July 4, 1836, confirming the reports of the Board of Commissioners appointed under the acts of 1832 and 1833. The plaintiffs claim as heirs of the widow, asserting that the property inured to the benefit of those showing themselves to be representatives as heirs or assignees. The defendants claim, as heirs of one Lobemine, to whom, they urge, the land was confirmed, or to whose benefit the confirmation inured as the claimant before the Board of Commissioners, and also to a part of the premises under a confirmation to one Cene. The decision was for the defendants below and here, the court ruling that all confirmations by the Commissioners under the act of 1832, and confirmed by the act of 1833, were confirmations to the persons presenting the claim to the board; that, as between two confirmees, the one in possession has the better title, and cannot be evicted, although the plaintiffs have the equitable title from the Spanish Government and a legal title from the United States. This ruling is assigned as error.

Whittlesey & Cunningham for plaintiffs; Glover & Shepley for defendants.

No. 190.—*Govinzel* vs. *Crump et al.*—Error to the Circuit Court for Virginia.—This was an action on a bond secured by real estate to secure a loan to the defendants in error. The loan was made at Richmond, Va., in 1863, and was not to mature until the close of the war, and was not to bear interest meantime, nor was it to become due at the close of the war until demand was made by Govinzel or his representatives. There was also a provision in the bond that the loan might at any time be tendered to the plaintiff or his attorney in fact, in the City of Richmond, and to no others, and only these. The money loaned was Confederate notes, or other like funds, then bankable in Richmond; but this fact did not appear in the bond or deed of trust, being proved below by other evidence. Two years after the war Govinzel claimed payment in funds then bankable in Richmond. The defense was that at the time of the loan the amount, $3,260, was worth in gold only $203 75, and that tender would have been made during the war in Confederate money, but that Govinzel had gone to Europe, and had appointed no attorney to whom tender could be made. The court held that the amount was salvable in lawful money of the United States at the value of the Confederate currency at the time of the loan. The question here simply is whether the borrower was entitled to return the loan during the war; whether Govinzel, or an attorney in fact, was in Richmond to receive it, the plaintiff maintaining that as there was no one to whom to make the tender, under the bond a legal-tender could not be made, and that therefore the debt is now dischargable only by payment in full amount in the currency of the United States.

H. H. Wells for appellant; S. F. Beach for appellees.

No. 187.—*Stephen* vs. *Beall et al.*—Appeal from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.—This is an appeal from a decree holding that where a Trustee sells lands, taking notes for a portion of the purchase money secured by deed of trust on other property, and, the notes not being paid at maturity, resells the lands at the cost of the purchasers, charging them with the difference in prices, cannot himself afterward purchase the lands from the second purchaser *bona fide* for full consideration, and that such a purchase by the Trustee vitiates the second sale. Also holding that a married woman may mortgage her separate estate so secure the debts of her husband.

T. T. Crittenden for appellant; R. T. Merick opposed.

CITY COURT OF BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Reynolds.

CONTRIBUTIVE NEGLIGENCE.

Mary Malony vs. *Elias H. Day.*—The plaintiff, a bright little girl of eleven years old, sues defendant, the owner and builder of a new house on Clinton street, erected last Summer, and charges that he carelessly left the area hole, (over three feet wide and nine feet deep,) close to the front wall of the building, open and uncovered; that she, while playing "tag" with other children in the day time, accidentally fell into said hole and broke her leg, for which injury she claimed $1,000 damages. She was sworn as a witness in her own behalf, and proved the allegations in her complaint. On cross-examination she said she did not know of or notice the new house, but ran in from the sidewalk as there was no fence, and turning her head to see if the girl was going to catch her, she did not see the hole till she fell; it occurred on Sunday, Oct. 11, 1874, at about 2 o'clock P. M. The court denied a non-suit; and defendant then proved he erected the house rapidly in the usual way, and even employed a special watchman to keep thieves and intruders from the premises. The watchman swore he warned the children away only a few minutes before the accident, but was not certain that this child heard the warning. She swore she did not hear it. Plaintiff's counsel claimed that defendant's negligence was clear, and that a child of her age was not expected to use as much prudence and caution as a grown person. Verdict for defendant. For plaintiff, William Sullivan; for defendant, S. D. Lewis and E. T. Gardner.

ONE OF MR. BERGH'S OFFICERS IN TROUBLE.

Judge Kasmire, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday rendered his decision in the case of Joseph Bailey against Timothy Kelly, an officer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, charged with felonious assault. The Judge decided to hold Kelly for trial in $500 bail, and the case, which is a test one, will come up at the Court of General Sessions shortly for trial. The case originated as follows: About the 20th of November last, Mr. Kelly, who is in Mr. Bergh's employment, entered the store No. 612 Broadway, and saw Joseph Bailey maltreating, as he supposed, a dog then engaged in treading and working a cider-mill. Kelly thereon attempted to arrest Bailey for cruelty to animals, but Bailey demanded to see his warrant. Kelly had no warrant, but drawing a pistol said: "This is my warrant," whereupon Bailey surrendered. The charge against Bailey was dismissed at the Tombs Police Court, and thereupon he had Kelly arrested for felonious assault. The case came before Justice Kasmire, who, after thoroughly examining all the authorities bearing on the question, decided to hold Kelly, as the law does not seem to justify the arrest of any person so charged without a warrant is first issued.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A POLICE OFFICER.

At 4 o'clock yesterday morning, Roundsman Milton Cudney, of the Eighteenth Precinct, fell down stairs at his residence in Seventy-seventh street, near Second avenue, and was so severely injured that he died in less than two hours afterward. The Roundsman was on duty at the Liederkranz ball, at the Academy of Music, all night, returned to his home at 4 o'clock, and while going up stairs to his apartments, he was tripped by a piece of torn carpet and fell backward down the stairs, striking his head with great force on the floor at the foot, and sustaining concussion of the brain which resulted in death. The deceased was twenty-six years of age, and had held the position of Roundsman but a few months. He was formerly detailed at the Metropolitan Hotel. Coroner Croker was notified to hold an inquest in the case.

A FRUITLESS BURGLARY.

At an early hour yesterday morning an officer of the Eighth Precinct found open the front door of the fur store of Myer Stern & Son, No. 130 South Fifth avenue, and on entering the hallway discovered five large bags filled with costly furs packed up ready for removal. An investigation showed that the store had been visited by burglars, who had selected several thousand dollars worth of furs from the stock, packed them up in bags, and carried them down to the foot of the main stairway. The approach of the policeman evidently alarmed the thieves, who escaped, leaving the furs behind them.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 13, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Matinée at 2—THE TALISMAN (English Opera)—Miss C. L. Kellogg, Miss Beaumont, Mr. Carleton, Mr. Peakes.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—HENRY V.—Mr. George Rignold, Mr. Frederick Thorne, Miss Berthe Girardin. Matinée at 1:30.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—WOMEN OF THE DAY.—Mr. James Lewis, Mr. George Parkes, Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Sara Jewett. Matinée at 1:30.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE SHAUGHRAUN.—Mr. J. R. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas. Matinée at 1:30.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS.—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton. Matinée at 1:30.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—THE NEW MAGDALEN.—Miss Carlotta LeClercq, Mr. George Clarke. Matinée at 1:30.

PARK THEATRE.—GIROFLE-GIROFLA (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Minetti, Mlle. Dorel, M. Duplan. Matinée at 1:30.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—EQUESTRIANISM, ATHLETICS—MENAGERIE—MUSEUM—Open afternoon and evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée at 2.

BOWERY THEATRE.—BUFFALO BILL—DEBORAH, THE JEWISH MAIDEN. Matinée at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE—CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

ROBINSON HALL.—PERSONATION AND SONGS By Mr. Frederic Maccabe. Matinée at 2.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY—NEGRO DELINEATIONS, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Emerson. Matinée at 2.

SAN FRACISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY AND NEGRO COMICALITIES.—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus. Matinee at 2.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF WATER COLOR PAINTINGS.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

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THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of THE TIMES *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Advertisements and subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

It is announced in our Washington dispatches that Mr. Secretary BRISTOW has determined to use the revenues, first to pay interest, second to satisfy the requirements of the law concerning the sinking fund, and thirdly to meet appropriations for the annual expenditures, reserving, of these, the public improvements for the last. The Secretary is quite justified by law and by sound judgment in this decision. We hope he will carry it out with firmness.

About the only compensation that can be set against the very serious loss in valuable time and detention of traffic, which resulted from the ice blockade of yesterday, is the fact that the Beecher trial was delayed for a day. We are thereby enabled to present a tolerably varied selection of interesting reading, which might otherwise have been considerably curtailed. But the accidental respite from the "great scandal" ought not to make people lose sight of the gross anomaly of the commercial centre of the country being left at the mercy of a few large sheets of ice for its communication with the railroad termini of Jersey City and the half million of population on the Long Island shore. The actual loss in stoppage of freight and waste of time on both sides of the North and East Rivers must have been enormous, and it would certainly be impossible to find any group of cities of similar size, anywhere else in the world, whose means of inter-communication are so absolutely dependent upon the weather. Had it not been for the jobbery which seems inseparable from our great public works, and the consequent disinclination of either tax-payers or capitalists to assume any responsibility for their execution, we might long ago have had tunnels across the North River, and at least a bridge and a tunnel across the East River. The frequent stoppages of this Winter are very strong arguments in favor of the prosecution of both means of communication, but they are also very powerful reminders of how closely the interests of commercial prosperity are bound up with the maintenance of political purity.

The Portland, Dalles, and Salt Lake Railroad Company only wanted the interest on their bonds to be guaranteed by Government to the extent of $280,000 per annum for ten years. In return, they proposed to do all Government service free of charge. At this rate, the scale of payment for Government service on their 700 miles of road would, if applied to the other roads of the country, involve, according to Senator SHERMAN, an annual expenditure of fifty millions of dollars. And yet Senator MITCHELL argued that this was not a subsidy bill: on the contrary, it proposed to save the Treasury some sixty thousand dollars a year, besides incidentally relieving Oregon from the "tremendous" cost of getting its wheat to market. Fortunately, the Senate failed to see the matter in this light, and rejected the bill by a decisive vote. It was very properly urged that the passage of the bill would leave the Senate without any valid reason for rejecting the appeal for a subsidy for the Texas Pacific, the Northern Pacific, or any other of the half dozen schemes which are waiting for a chance of recognition. This action of the Senate seems to indicate an agreement with the opinion of Mr. SHERMAN that "if anything is settled by the current history of the time, it is that the sentiment of the people of the United States is against subsidies to railroads."

It seems that the dullness of British parliamentary discussion is to be relieved by quite a striking performance on the part of the Irish Home Rulers. They propose to formally submit a demand for the repeal of the Act of Union between Great Britain and Ireland, and on its rejection, which is, of course, a foregone conclusion, they propose to withdraw in a body from the House of Commons. Before this contemplated secession, however, Mr. SULLIVAN, of Louth, is to arraign a Mr. LOPES for breach of privilege, in having called the Home Rulers "a disreputable Irish band." There used to be a knot of Roman Catholic members in the House of Commons who were known as the "Pope's Brass Band." They did a good deal to bring ridicule upon the faith whose political side they assumed to represent. The Home Rulers may fairly enough complain about being stigmatized as disreputable, but they will hardly be able to escape the nickname of "the Silly Irish Band" if they withdraw from the only place where they can possibly advance their principles a single step. They have not an O'CONNELL ready to prepare for a new popular uprising in favor of "Repeal," and besides a generation of material progress and continuous emigration has left Ireland in a much less inflammable state than it was forty years ago.

The project of law for the creation of a Senate, which was introduced to the French Assembly by M. LEFEVRE-PONTALIS, and has been the cause of numerous passionate debates, suddenly came to naught yesterday. The Republicans, although anxious to make any reasonable sacrifices for the sake of saving the constitutional bills, had refused from the first to accept the Senate bill without an amendment providing for the election of the Senators by universal suffrage. It is claimed that this amendment, which was accepted Thursday, was carried by the united votes of the Left and the Bonapartists, the latter, doubtless, hoping to secure the election to an elective Senate of many ex-imperial functionaries. The adoption of the amendment produced great dissatisfaction on the part of the Right Centre, and the withdrawal of the constitutional bills was threatened. Yesterday, when the debate was renewed, Gen. DE CISSEY, speaking for the Government, announced that it could not agree to the amendment. This announcement created a great sensation; but the offending amendment, with which was incorporated another providing that each Department elect three Senators, was reaffirmed by a vote of 380 to 253. The rest of the bill, defining the categories of persons eligible to the Senate, was then passed clause by clause, but when it came to a motion to proceed to a third reading, the Assembly divided by 357 nays to 345 yeas, and the bill was lost. It is said that the Committee of Thirty is thoroughly discouraged at the reception of its projects, and that the recent disagreements may lead to a dissolution of the Assembly.

It has been suggested that the young Emperor of China, lately deceased, was put out of the way by a harem intrigue. Later news from China may serve to strengthen that opinion. It seems that there is now great uncertainty as to the imperial succession. The wife of the late Emperor had not committed suicide, as was reported; on the contrary, she is expected to present the Empire with an heir to the throne. Meantime, "the son of Prince CHUN," whoever he may be, is the baby ruler of the Middle Kingdom. Should the posthumous infant of the late Emperor be a boy, he will be the natural heir of his father's throne, the son of CHUN being a sort of elected interpolation. The law of Chinese imperial succession is a mystery to the outer world; but it is evident that these complications must very much disturb the tranquillity of the interior junta which has so long governed China.

THE DEMOCRATS AND THE NATIONAL CREDIT.

We have always urged upon the attention of the country the evidences—unhappily too numerous—that the Democratic Party is essentially hostile to the maintenance of the public credit, involved in the debt growing out of the war. The present discussion in the House of Representatives affords another illustration of this fact. The opposition to the Revenue bill introduced on Wednesday is led by Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, the leading Democrat on the Ways and Means Committee, and, in many respects, the leading Democrat in the House. His speech against the bill on Thursday was an elaborate prepared effort, and its declarations are as fair indications as any that we can get of the policy of his party with reference to the subjects which they embrace. One of these subjects is the sinking fund. Mr. WOOD does not approve of this fund. Speaking as the conspicuous representative of his party, he condemns the principle that lies at the bottom of the law creating the fund. He would postpone provision for the fund to all other kinds of demand upon the Treasury. He would appropriate to it nothing but what is left over after satisfying all other expenditures. "A practical man," says Mr. WOOD, "will set aside his surplus income for the payment of his debts. The Government should do no more." This is a very frank statement of a most pernicious theory of financial ethics. In Democratic eyes, it is not worth while to go to any trouble to meet one's obligations. It is well enough to meet them when it is convenient—when you have got money that you do not know what else to do with. But it is not "practical" to impose any sacrifice upon yourself. This cynical putting aside of an obligation is quite characteristic of the Democratic organization, as it is of the gentleman who represents the party in the present instance. We presume, however, that there is not another man in the House who would have had the boldness and the folly to make so bald a statement of so detestable a doctrine.

Mr. WOOD also gives us a specimen of the quibbling interpretation to which the Democrats are ready to descend, in order to avoid discharging the duties imposed by law upon the Government. The law of Feb. 5, 1862, which directed the establishment of the sinking fund, requires that after the interest on the bonds of the United States has been paid, the coin received for imports shall be "applied to the purchase, or payment, of one per centum of *the entire debt* of the United States, to be made within each fiscal year." This would seem to be explicit enough to enlighten the conscience of any man of ordinary good sense and good faith. But it does not bind Mr. WOOD. Far from it. He says that "entire debt" does not include anything but the bonded debt; that everything beyond that is not "debt" but "indebtedness." We hope that our readers perceive the difference. According to this Democratic authority a debt is not to be paid, whatever the promise may be with reference to it, unless it is in the form of a bond, and if you are "practical" you will not pay it then unless you have "surplus income" at your disposal for that purpose. This is the position of the gentleman who represents the party that is to take possession of the House of Representatives next month. If this is the way in which he and his party regard the public credit now, how can they be expected to regard it if they should be placed in possession of the Government and given full authority with reference to it?

Mr. WOOD is not content to confine his opposition to the sinking fund to such arguments as we have cited. He wishes to make the very existence of the fund precarious by exciting prejudice against it on the wildest grounds. He sees in the innocent declaration of Mr. BRISTOW that the law requires twenty-nine millions of dollars for the fund, a veritable mare's nest. He affects to believe that the money may be used "to effect the military subjugation of the States of the Union." It is "not uncharitable," he thinks, to conclude under certain circumstances that the "sinews of war" are required for this object. This is as absurd a piece of demagoguery as can well be imagined. But it serves very clearly to show the spirit in which the Democratic leaders approach the question of the public credit. They have no real desire to sustain that credit inviolate, and they cannot help yielding to the most ridiculous suggestions of prejudice when they undertake to discuss it. Mr. WOOD is a Northern Democrat, and he assumes to represent in a special manner the commercial interests of the City. He is probably restrained by his associations in this connection from going to as great lengths as he otherwise would go. But there is the entire Southern Democracy, and a good share of the Democracy of the West, which does not feel any of the restraining influences to which Mr. WOOD is subjected. In the next House of Representatives we shall see what the temper of these gentlemen is toward the national credit. We already see that Mr. WOOD is inclined to set at naught all the provisions of law intended to guard it. Perhaps a Democratic House will not be slow to act on the hints their present leader is throwing out.

BROOKLYN TRIAL LITERATURE.

It is fortunate that the more repulsive aspects of the Beecher trial are relieved by the comic literature of the *Herald*. Since the days of "Mad MACDONALD CLARK," nothing so preposterous as these amazing comments on the Beecher business has illuminated a daily newspaper. Their "ridiculosity," as Mr. SUMNER would have said, is enhanced by the fact that the *Herald* introductions are in such admirable keeping with the transcendental rubbish of the trial itself. "The literary spirit," says this self-conscious commentator, "covets applause, and is seldom meek and lowly. Down to the private letter asking the loan of a twenty-dollar bill, it can stand the revelation, if the wording of the application is done in literary style." This spasmodic word-flinging, therefore, is literary style, and is conceived by a spirit that covets applause. A generous world, seeking amusement, shall cheerfully accord it. To the transcendentalist, the gusher, or the Brooklyn weeper and slobberer, the incidents of the trial and our contemporary's comments thereon are meat and drink. Ordinary people are confused by those lofty flights which describe the plaintiff as writing letters "that embrace the universe of speculative thought far above the plane of bread and butter, and communing with the stars." But our learned and sympathetic commentator is able "to grasp these problems of the spheres, to sustain her Hercules, whose club is a comet's tail, smashing through the doxies of four thousand years, overturning the hoary idols of kingdoms and powers," and doing a great many other surprising things. We have great respect for a man that can do this sort of thing, and yet manage to elude the fool-killer. So when he describes TILTON as "the yew-tree that stands in the church-yard, and points its vertical shaft to heaven, and waves its green and pliant branches in the air, and takes no cognizance of the moldering dust at its feet," we are compelled to admiration. If this feeling is mixed with some mental confusion, it is because, as Mr. Twemlow says, this sort of thing comes on us too late in life. The language has changed since we were younger; it has more mystery in it. But even this marvelous writer is sometimes "stumped." He puts forth this startling conundrum: "If transcendentalism in love eliminates the soul from the body, holds the one irresponsible for the vagaries of the other, can there not be an impartial consideration for both sides?" We are convinced that in this riddle lies the solution to the Brooklyn mystery; but we give it up.

The disordered mind that so readily falls into the use of the Brooklyn dialect must needs be mystic and sentimental always. For example, the sun did not shine the other day, but "through the pale yellow blinds on the south side of the court-room the sun's rays streamed in to a glad welcome," which is what a callow school-girl would call "sweetly pretty." Then Mr. BEECHER "had a playful smile on his substratum of sobriety," which is geologically descriptive. And an unfortunate person sitting on the bench with Judge NEILSON is handed down to posterity as being gifted with "a strong, projecting nose like the abutment of a stone bridge." Observe, this is an engineering illustration, and it is technical, for the bridge of the nose is stone. Considering this somewhat hysterical attempt to express the writer's thick-coming fancies, we must not be surprised to be told that to him, "the testimony of TILTON seems to abound in vagaries, sometimes resting on stilts, and as often taking the common-place shape of what is known as Bohemianistic fancies." This is not quite so intelligible as the binomial theorem or the Louisiana question; but it is "fine."

Poetry, indeed, is our journalistic commentator's strong suit, in the language of the worldly. According to his authority, TILTON and BEECHER did not kiss each other when both were young and one was fond. This custom "was confined to the halcyon days of their acquaintance, when friendship linked them in golden bands and their paths were among the flowers and under the greenwood trees." This view of the case is, at any rate, some excuse for two men kissing each other. So "the euphony of TILTON'S dulcet notes turned to discord" at specified points; and at another point "there crept into Mrs. TILTON'S eyes an expression—something that looked like the rekindled fire of love and admiration." Then our writer grows argumentative, and tickles the reader with a picture of the plaintiff, "with the youth, tall beauty, ambrosial locks, pomade, poetry, and assumption of THEODORE," claiming the protection of the law to defend his household. This is close on the dangerous verge of things, and we are relieved when the nimble fancy of the poetic journalist gives us a page of dramatic history, declaring that "not CATHARINE of Arragon, nor Queen CAROLINE, nor WARREN HASTINGS were more sumptuously tried" than the Plymouth Pastor. Whether the nice ham sandwiches and fried oysters that constitute the luncheon of the people in court fulfill the popular idea of sumptuousness we do not care to inquire. When a sentimentalist is fairly on the wing, his fancies are quite out of the reach of common folks. To him they are vivid enough, and that should suffice. To the lunatic his straw diadem is very real, no matter if to the rest of the world it is a subject for mockery and laughter.

BOSTON.

The commercial progress of Baltimore has aroused Boston to a full appreciation of the necessity for ample terminal facilities. There was a time—not long ago—when the Board of Trade at the Hub complacently announced that "no city in the country, perhaps none in the world, possessed such conveniences for moving merchandise from place to place within its limits" as Boston. That it was especially necessary to make any extensive preparations for receiving and distributing the products of the West did not seem to have occurred to the majority of Boston capitalists and merchants. They consoled themselves with the knowledge that Massachusetts, after spending twelve millions of dollars in boring into the rocky sides of Hoosac Mountain, had at last secured a new gateway through which the products of the West were expected to pour; and, as they knew that other railway projects calculated to create short lines from the West to tide-water at Boston were in progress, they prophesied a glorious future for their City. The capitalists discouraged all schemes for improvement of port facilities at home, and continued to invest their money in Western railroad enterprises, which contributed much more to develop the business of other cities than that of Boston. They did not see that their port had lost the Winter exporting business of Montreal, because it had no facilities to offer for the proper reception and care of the Canadian freight on its arrival. They failed to see that the wharf accommodations of Boston were inadequate to the present needs of commerce; that more space, greater depth of water, and better mechanical facilities for handling merchandise were imperatively demanded by steam-ship commerce.

At last it became known in Boston that the city was surely and steadily falling into decay because of her imperfect accommodation of the trade which came naturally to her gates, and the Legislature of the State made a careful study of the subject. A practical committee visited the sites of the terminal improvements at Baltimore and at South Amboy, and now reports in favor of a gigantic plan for a terminus on the Commonwealth's flats at South Boston. This committee shows the absurdity of attempting to accommodate even the manufacturing interests of the Boston district with the present antique and cumbrous wharfage and few warehouses. Within ten years, during which little or nothing has been done to improve Boston's outlets, the number of industrial establishments in the State has increased more than fifty per cent.; the amount of capital employed has also been increased by one hundred million dollars; and the annual mechanical product has had three hundred millions added to its value. There are now more than thirteen thousand manufactories in the State, and in the Suffolk, or Boston district, where the increase is, perhaps, more perceptible than in any other part, the value of the materials used in a single year was $111,000,000. The committee asserts that there is not a single industry in that district which has not been for some years more or less severely affected by the poor facilities for handling freight. And it is evident to even the casual observer that at the almost incredible rate at which the manufacturing industries of the State are multiplying, the time must come, unless vigorous efforts at improvement are made, when a regular blockade will ensue, and the power of Boston will become a thing of the past.

The State of Massachusetts has no intention of expending any money in furnishing Boston with proper terminal facilities. Private enterprise alone will decide whether the port shall hereafter take first, or fifth, or sixth rank. The legislative committee simply recommends that an admirable water front at South Boston, which belongs to the Commonwealth, shall be reserved for such uses as the people of the State may be wise enough to make of it; and that it should encourage, by liberal inducements, all efforts to concentrate there the receiving and delivery of merchandise. Boston, therefore, has her fate in her own hands; and there is little doubt that she will join with Baltimore and New-York in that struggle for commercial pre-eminence by the provision of the best outlets, which will result in immensely increasing the export trade of this country.

CITY AND COUNTRY "RAPID TRANSIT."

The difficulties of transit on account of ice and cold on the Brooklyn and New-Jersey ferries during the present Winter, will give a new impulse to the occupation of Westchester County by that large class who are compelled to live outside the City limits. "Rapid transit" has been in process of quiet settlement during the Winter by the residents of that county. The most popular trains on the Hudson River Railroad have been those quick trains to and from Thirtieth street which connected with the Greenwich Street Elevated Road. A passenger can leave the Battery by this road at 4:40 in the evening, and be at Dobb's Ferry—a distance probably of twenty-four miles from the starting point—in about one hour.

If the same traveler intends to go by the Forty-second Street Station, he must allow at least fifty minutes to the station, and fifty minutes more to his destination or an hour and forty minutes, and more often two hours. Nothing in rapid transit in the future will probably ever surpass what is now being accomplished by the Greenwich street road. What is done, too, is done comfortably. No over-crowding is permitted—probably from reasons of prudence—the cars are warmed, and, of course, light and airy; the seats are convenient, and though the continual prospect of the second-story bedroom arrangements of tenement-houses is not enlivening, yet the journey is a quick and agreeable one. Eighteen minutes from the Battery to Thirtieth street is certainly not slow transit. The residents of Yonkers, Hastings, and Dobb's Ferry are really nearer their places of business than New-Yorkers living above Fiftieth street, and have in addition a much more agreeable conveyance. A country resident on the Hudson has not felt half the horrors of this Winter experienced by our own citizens. He jumps into a comfortable sleigh, and in a few moments is at his station; in place of hanging on straps or sitting for an hour with cold feet in a street car, he has a warmed conveyance, and can peruse his morning TIMES and all the interminable gossip of the great trial as comfortably as if in his own office. It is only in the City that his troubles begin. But if he take the Greenwich street road, he is again in good condition, and can reach his office in a suitable frame of mind for the labors of the day. In fact, he is earlier at his place of business than if he lived in the City.

But here there come in some serious obstacles to the comfort of our rural resident. The Elevated Road is all very well for bachelors and adventurous young men, but the prudent fathers of families have their doubts whether such an uncertain-looking structure is precisely what they should trust their lives to every day. If its single support should give way, there will be a disaster such as no railroad in this region has experienced for years. It is true that the road has run for three years without an accident. Still its time may come. Too much is trusted to one iron column. Thus far great care and prudence have been exercised. Few cars are run. The crowd which is thrust away each morning from the cars is greater than the numbers who get seats. Uncertainty about the future teaches the company the greatest caution. But this cannot continue always.

The rural traveler, too, coming in on the Hudson River road, has every day less chance in competition with the citizen, who may take his post on the platform at any hour. Moreover, it cannot be expected that the astute head of the Hudson River and Harlem Companies will long permit his City travel to be taken by a rival company. The public will soon find that the Thirtieth street trains will not be so conveniently arranged. The thought that occurs to the ordinary mind is, why should not a *safe* elevated railroad be built on the west side or east side, where land is comparatively cheap? The often-suggested plan of a viaduct road at the inner end of the river piers seems a feasible one. The Hudson River road will have, by the coming Summer, rapid underground transit to Forty-second street. But it will be a dismal passage. Hot in Summer, close at other times, dark and damp at all seasons. An excellent device for this and the New-Haven and Harlem Companies, during the pleasant months, would be to run quick boats from Harlem River to the lower portions of the City, in connection with the Westchester trains. This would be rapid transit in its most agreeable form for our business men. There is not enough use made in this City of our water communications. And any improvement in this respect would be well patronized.

WORKING MEN'S POLITICS.

Delegates from the English trades-unions have been raising a question which presents some curious aspects. They have been meeting in congress at Liverpool, and passing resolutions, generally unanimously, upon a number of subjects which they considered to affect the interests of the working classes. Among these is one, which seems to be at variance with the doctrines usually propounded by the members of these unions. We have always understood that one of the objects of such organizations was to elevate the accepted social position of all who lived by the exercise of manual labor. A higher rate of wages, which is usually their first desire, is but a means toward that end. The one fundamental principle upon which they act is that the honest working man is fully entitled to all the consideration which is given to persons who live by other sources of employment. And, to a great extent, they have been successful. They have upheld the dignity of labor, and, without doubt, they have secured for it a recognition which it did not have a few years ago. Whatever mistakes the trades-unions have made—and they have made many—they have certainly been the means of benefiting the cause they took in hand to a very considerable degree. They would have benefited it still more if they had always been influenced by wise and moderate counsels.

But at the Liverpool congress one of the delegates brought forward a resolution which at once sweeps away the whole doctrine of the equality of the working man; and yet it was passed unanimously. It asserts, what is quite true, that the principles of trial by jury rest upon the right which all men should have of being tried by their peers. But it declares, further, that working men are not tried by their peers, because they are not usually called to sit upon juries. It is, therefore, asked that the law should be so altered that in trials of working men the jury should be chosen from working men exclusively; and incidentally it is suggested that the fees of the jurymen should be increased. The whole proposition, therefore, and the manner in which it was supported, show how a just intention may be damaged by want of tact in the management. That jurymen should be recompensed for their loss of time is simply an indisputable concession to common justice. And that working men are as well qualified as most other people for acting as jurymen is likewise a suggestion which no reasonable person will dispute. But to support such views on the ground that working men are not the peers of the men who usually get into the jury-box seems to us to be a strange piece of blundering, which, if it had been made by anybody outside of the ranks of trades-unionism, would have instantly encountered the displeasure of the trades-unions themselves.

When a prominent member of a trades congress comes forward and, even by implication, avows that the men he represents are not the equals of the store-keeper, or of any person in business, he commits himself to the idea that trades-unions have failed in their purpose, that the dignity of labor is not sustained, and that there are grades in the social scale, of which the working men to whom he belongs occupy one of the lowest. This is the logical conclusion to which his method of argument leads, although we do not for a moment believe that it is one to which he would give his assent. Or, looking at it from another point of view, the mover of the resolution was advocating a system of class legislation, while the great purpose of the leaders of labor reform has always been ostensibly to clear away the barriers of class. Either way, the theory of equal rights is rudely treated by this Trades-unionist. If he does not regard the working man as below other men in some imaginary social scale, he wants to single him out from the rest of the world, and make him an isolation in society. There is no other inference to be drawn from the course taken by Mr. BROADHURST and his followers. That it was not their intention to do either the one or the other we do not doubt. But then the whole proceeding shows the lack of judgment and tact which so often have been discernible in discussions of the kind among men who have the interests of their fellow-workers at heart. It is another instance of a good cause being undermined by unskillful treatment; and if it be argued that the consequences are not very serious, it nevertheless points to a direction in which the working men have very good cause to educate their leaders.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ENGLISH OPERA.

"The Talisman" was last evening represented at the Academy of Music, for the second time. Its performance suggests no addition to yesterday's comments upon the opera's first recital. Miss Kellogg and her associates do very creditable work throughout its four acts, and the stage attire bestowed upon it is exceedingly good; but it is quite clear that the music is deficient in charm, power, science, or novelty. The numbers of "The Talisman" to which we have already referred pleased last night as promptly and as generally as on Wednesday; three or four tuneful airs, however, bear too small a proportion to several hundred pages of writing, ambitious, occasionally noisy, and very rarely attaining the effect intended, for "The Talisman" ever to hold a prominent place among lyrics of the age. Still it is the new opera of the year, and all persons interested in music should hear it once at least. The audience last night was very large, and that of the matinée, at which Balfe's achievement will be peformed for the last time this afternoon ought to be quite as satisfactory to the management.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

As persons desirous of witnessing "The Shaughraun" are not likely to wait until Saturday morning before securing their seats for the matinée, the notice that there will be an afternoon recital of Mr. Boucicault's drama to-day comes rather late. A sturdy belief in possibilities, however, may make the mention of value to some playgoers, and an attempt to get admission into Wallack's Theatre may, in any event, be crowned with success. The usual evening representation occurs in addition to the matinée.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

The first matinée performance of "Henry V." is set down for to-day. Plays worthier of so noble a setting as that with which "Henry V." is provided there undoubtedly are, but, after all, the text is Shakespeare's, while the scenery and costumes are simply marvelous in their picturesqueness, beauty, and accuracy to nature and history. The representation now progresses with unbroken smoothness, and whoever misses it will have missed one of the notable incidents of the dramatic season.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

The matinée recital of "Women of the Day," at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, is to be the last day-rehearsal of that light and merry piece. Wednesday next, Mr. Daly is to bring out a new "society novelty" called "The Big Bonanza." Until then "Women of the Day" keep the boards, and as they are worth visiting, if only for their toilets, we dare say they will not lack admirers.

PARK THEATRE.

A matinée representation of "Giroflé-Girofla" is to occur at the Park Theatre to-day, in addition to the regular evening performance. Lecocq's spectacular opera bouffe, as it is justly termed, has made a decided impression by its pretty tunes, its continuous jollity, and its rich stage dress, and its recital being highly creditable it is not unlikely that it will hold the boards throughout the opera bouffe season at the Park.

MR. WALLACK IN BOSTON.

Mr. Lester Wallack has been playing a highly-successful engagement in Boston. Never have more enthusiastic audiences greeted any actor in that city. The weather has been very inclement, but notwithstanding that disadvantage, large audiences have flocked to the theatre. "Rosedale" has once more proved a great success, and after one act Mr. Wallack was called three times before the curtain. The thermometer has managed to get down to 5° below zero in Boston this week, and considering that fact, the crowded state of the theatre at which Mr. Wallack has been performing is the greatest proof that could be offered of the strong and increasing popularity of this excellent actor.

BRIEF MENTION.

The usual Saturday matinée performance of the "The Two Orphans" may be attended at the Union Square Theatre to-day. At the Lyceum, Miss Leclercq is to appear in the first and only matinée recital of "The New Magdalen." The regular afternoon entertainment may be enjoyed at the Hippodrome. Mr. Maccabe continues to receive at Robinson Hall, each Saturday afternoon as well as every evening of the week. At Wood's Museum, "Daring Dick the Detective" is the attraction by day. At the Olympic Theatre a liberal "variety programme" is to be interpreted this afternoon. And, finally, there will be a matinée performance at Bryant's Opera-house and at the San Francisco Minstrels' hall.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.

THE GRASSHOPPER RAVAGES—DISTRIBUTION OF THE RELIEF.

A general order from the War Department with reference to carrying out the provisions of the act of Congress, approved Feb. 10, 1875, to provide for the relief of persons suffering from the ravages of grasshoppers upon the Western frontiers, says it is ordered by the President that the Commanders of the Departments of the Platte, Missouri, and Dakota, shall cause to be made as soon as practicable an enrollment of the inhabitants of the States and Territories within those departments who have been rendered destitute by the ravages aforesaid, which enrollment will, as far as practicable, group families together, giving the name of each person entitled to relief—children under twelve years of age to be rated separately. Applicants for supplies should make a statement (on blanks furnished them) of their resources convertible with safety to their families into a supply of food, and the names of such persons as may be found to have resources so convertible shall not be placed on the rolls until such resources are exhausted.

BANK-NOTE PRINTING.

The Committee on Banking and Currency, at their meeting to-day, settled the bank-note printing controversy. A vote to have one impression printed outside the Treasury Department was lost by 5 yeas to 6 nays, and the proposition to have two impressions printed outside was agreed to. This is to apply, not only to national bank notes, but to greenbacks. A majority of the committee (seven for and four against) favor a distinctive paper for Government securities, and leave it discretionary with the Secretary of the Treasury what class of paper it shall be. The subject of the water-proofing of the notes was ordered to be referred by the Secretary of the Treasury to a committee of three experts who shall report as to whether it is available; and, if so, what is a fair equivalent. The committee took no action on the printing of Post Office and revenue stamps and fractional currency, which will leave the printing where it now is—divided between the Treasury and private firms.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: George W. French, to be Secretary of Wyoming Territory; D. V. Bell, to be Collector of Customs at Detroit, Mich.; Owen Wade, of Oregon, to be Register of the Land Office at the City of Oregon; T. R. Harrison, to be Receiver at the City of Oregon; John Burke, to be Indian Agent for the Grand River Agency at Dakota.

Postmasters—B. D. Hopkins, at St. Albans, Vt.; G. E. Goodrich, at Fitchburg, Mass.; H. E. Gates, at Litchfield, Conn.; P. H. Lee, at Camden, N. J.; A. W. Reed, at Ronseville, Penn.; H. L. McGuigan, at Tamaqua, Penn.; L. W. Williams, at Sharon, Penn.; P. Waters, at Lebanon, Tenn.; G. W. Atkinson, at Kanawha Court House, West Va.; F. F. Putney, at Albany, Ga.

THE TREASURY.

The receipts from internal revenue sources to-day were $467,394. The Customs receipts for the week ending Feb. 6 were as follows: New-York, $2,980,804; Boston, $379,281; Philadelphia, $202,795; Baltimore, $82,603; New-Orleans, week ending Jan. 30, $23,769. The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $9,217,722; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $49,045,000; coin, including $21,742,900 in coin certificates, $67,375,378; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000.

APPROPRIATION FOR THE CENTENNIAL.

The House Committee on Appropriations have agreed to recommend an appropriation of $500,000 to defray the expenses attending the displays of the several departments of the Government at the Centennial Exposition.

IMPORTATION OF CHINESE MEN AND WOMEN.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs will on Tuesday consider the bill having for its object the prevention of the importation from China of women for lewd purposes.

THE SEAT OF CONGRESSMAN SYPHER.

Representative Sypher, of Louisiana, this morning made an argument before the Committee on Elections, to show, in the absence of affidavits, but deducting the frauds committed in New-Orleans, his election over Mr. Lawrence, who contests his seat.

NAVY ORDERS.

Commander Frederick V. McNair is detached from the Naval Academy on March 1, and ordered to command the steamer Kearsarge on the Asiatic station, relieving Commander D. B. Harmony, who is ordered to return home and report his arrival. Surgeon E. S. Matthews has been ordered to the Pensacola Navy-yard.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the following nominations: Digby V. Bell, Collector of Customs, Detroit, Mich.; Richard H. Lee, Postmaster, Camden, N. J.

EXTRA SESSION ON THE SENATE.

It now appears that the treaties pending in the Senate will necessitate an extra session of that body, and the President will soon issue his proclamation for that purpose.

PACIFIC MAIL INVESTIGATION.

A. H. Whiting has telegraphed Sergeant at Arms Ordway, from Philadelphia, saying he will be here by to-morrow morning to testify before the Committee on Ways and Means relative to the Pacific Mail Subsidy.

BILLS SIGNED.

The President has signed the act to amend section 2,324 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the development of the mining resources of the United States. Also, the act to remove the political disabilities of Henry Heth, of Virginia.

SENATOR CARPENTER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see that Mr. Russell Sage modestly declines the honor of defeating Mr. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, for the Senate of the United States.

Who is Mr. Russell Sage that he should link his name, or that anybody else should link it for him, with that of M. H. Carpenter?

The only impression Mr. Russell Sage makes on the memory of the writer is, that he lately saw the statement of Mr. Rufus Hatch that he [Mr. Russell Sage] ought to be in the Penitentiary. That possibly was Mr. Rufus Hatch's private opinion. Since then Mr. Rufus Hatch has again got Mr. Russell Sage upon the direction of that precious concern, Pacific Mail.

There are many roads to fame, but the writer knows none more unpromising than that of Mr. Rufus Hatch's Mr. Russell Sage attempting to ride into consideration on the back of Matt. H. Carpenter.

I consider Mr. Carpenter's defeat a national calamity. Thousands so consider it. He was the one man that ever did Wisconsin honor in the National Legislature. He is the foremost orator at present in the United States, and the truest and most loyal gentleman I know. Wisconsin will live to mourn the defeat of the only man in her borders who had any reputation beyond them. Mr. Carpenter can bide his time. Brains, patriotism, transcendent ability like his can afford to wait.

But please let us have no more babble of Mr. Rufus Hatch's Mr. Russell Sage about such a man as Carpenter!

The "blatherskite Hatch" and his friends are as competent to give an opinion about such a

THE SOUTHERN TROUBLES.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION BY CONGRESS.

CAUCUS OF THE HOUSE REPUBLICANS ON THE BILL RELATING TO SOUTHERN AFFAIRS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The caucus of the Republicans of the House met again to-night, and the session continued about four hours, breaking up at midnight. About eighty or ninety members were present. The bill agreed upon in the meeting of the Joint Committee of the two caucuses was read, and was followed by debate in which a large number of members participated. Among the speakers were Messrs. Blaine, Conger, Garfield, Ward of Illinois, Albright, Tremain, Cessna, Willard of Michigan, Coburn, Hale of Maine, Kasson, Pearce of Massachusetts, and Hawley of Connecticut. The bill as presented contained fourteen sections, and it was all agreed to in caucus except the third section, which related to a violation of the conditions of the acts under which States were readmitted to the Union. It was thought by many that the ratification of the constitutional amendments by these States superseded the laws of Congress under which they were admitted.

PROVISIONS OF THE BILL.

The first section of the bill, as agreed to, provides that any persons who shall overthrow a State Government shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and punished by a fine not exceeding $10,000 and imprisonment not exceeding ten years. The second section is for the purpose of preventing a conspiracy to overthrow a State Government or any department thereof, and makes such conspiracy a crime punishable by fine not exceeding $5,000, and imprisonment not exceeding two years. Section 3 has been noted before. Section 4 relates to carrying arms on days of election, which is punishable by fine. Carrying arms on election days is evidence of the purpose to intimidate. Section 5 relates to registration of voters and provides safeguards and protection. Section 6 relates to ballot boxes and poll lists. Section 7 provides penalties for killing done in connection with violations of the foregoing sections, which is made murder and punishable as such. Section 8 gives jurisdiction to United States courts over offenses under this law. Section 9 extends the supervision now exercised in towns of over 20,000 inhabitants to all towns and villages. Section 10 extends the powers of Deputy Marshals under the same circumstances as the previous section. Section 11 provides that the election officers shall count and announce the vote on the day of the elections, and before they separate. It contains a provision for duplicating the evidence of election returns. Section 12 provides that Marshals shall have no additional pay for services under this bill, and the new officers shall have no pay at all. Section 13 provides for the preservation of the ballot-boxes, poll lists, &c., till the end of the first session of the Congress for which the election is held. Section 14 provides for the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus.

THE LOUISIANA SENATORSHIP.

MR. PINCHBACK'S CASE IN THE SENATE—MR. MORTON TO ENDEAVOR TO BRING IT UP TO-DAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Senator Morton will endeavor to-morrow to have the Pinchback case taken up. The District bill is the unfinished business, and Mr. Morton may move to lay it aside. If such a motion should succeed it would be fatal to the bill, but if the Senate shall refuse to lay aside the District bill, it could soon be acted on, and when it is out of the way there will be no difficulty in Mr. Morton securing time to determine upon the credentials of Pinchback.

ARKANSAS.

THE PRESIDENT'S ARKANSAS MESSAGE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The President's Message on Arkansas affairs has not yet been referred to a committee. Mr. Clayton attempted again to-day to have it referred, but was unsuccessful. Meanwhile the Committee on Privileges and Elections has been informally considering the subject, and the members are found to entertain widely different views.

INVESTIGATION OF THE REPORTED TERRORISM—REPORT OF THE GRAND JURY ON THE STORY OF THE FORTY EX-FEDERAL SOLDIERS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 12.—Some time since a number of ex-Federal soldiers published a statement that a reign of terror existed in this State, and that they had carried their lives in their hands for ten years. On the promulgation of this statement Gov. Garland directed the Prosecuting Attorney to have the parties summoned before the Grand Jury then in session, and if the facts as stated were found to be true that the guilty parties be prosecuted. He also sent a special Message to the Legislature advising the enactment of more severe laws than are now contained in the statute books for the punishment of Kuklux, in case it was thought the laws were not already sufficiently severe.

The report of the Grand Jury is published to-day, in which they state that about forty of the parties were examined, and the jury was unable, after diligent questioning, to find a single instance in which any man had been deprived of his right to vote or any other right; but, on the contrary, unusual quiet prevailed.

The report concludes as follows: The charges made as to intimidation and terrorism were confessedly based, not upon personal or positive information, but merely upon public rumor and newspaper reports; and the evidence as to the existence of a secret organization known as the White League, or any similar organization, was absolutely nothing. We could find but one man who knew of any one said to belong to such an organization, and upon summoning the party accused we found the organization to which he belonged, and upon which was based the rumor of his being a White Leaguer, was the Knights of Pythias.

LOUISIANA.

THE CONSERVATIVE MEMBERS REFUSE TO PLEDGE THEMSELVES NOT TO TAKE INDEPENDENT ACTION OR TO ADJOURN SINE DIE.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Feb. 12.—In the Conservative caucus to-day, the motion to appoint a committee of three to draw up a plan of compromise to be submitted to the Hahn House failed to secure a second. A motion was then made to adjourn *sine die*, which failed. The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That we do now adjourn, subject to the call of the Speaker, Hon. L. A. Wiltz, each member binding himself by oath to refrain from any independent action in his own representative capacity as regards the Hahn House, so-called, during such adjournment.

On motion all the resolutions offered were laid on the table. A motion to go into executive session was carried, it being intimated that something important was to be brought before the caucus relative to the adjustment.

THE MINNESOTA SENATORSHIP.

WITHDRAWAL OF GOV. DAVIS AND MR. RAMSEY AS CANDIDATES.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 12.—The Senatorial contest assumed a new phase this afternoon. Gov. Davis sent a letter to his friends withdrawing his name from the contest on condition that Ramsey's name was also withdrawn. The friends of the latter promptly responded, and neither of the Republican contestants is now a candidate. No joint caucus was held, nor a new nomination made. It is understood that everything is wide open, and that every Republican member of the Legislature is at liberty to vote to-morrow for whomsoever he pleases. The vote will at least be interesting, but probably not decisive.

WEST VIRGINIA.

THE SENATORIAL QUESTION—A DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS OF SENATORS BREAKS UP IN A ROW—THE PRESIDENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK AND THE STATE OFFICIALS—A LUXURIOUS CELL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHARLESTON, West Va., via MARTINSBURG, West Va., Feb. 12.—The Democratic Senatorial caucus broke up in a row to-night, after a stormy session of four hours. The enemies of Walker combined for fear he would be nominated to-night, and refused to ballot, and adjourned to Monday night.

N. B. Cabell, President of the Merchants' Bank, of this place, is still in jail, refusing to answer questions about his financial transactions with the State officers. The Court of Appeals have the application for a writ of habeas corpus still under advisement. His cell has been carpeted to-day. His friends and counsel attend him regularly. Intense excitement prevails.

A TRIUMPH FOR JOHN KELLY.

HIS FRIENDS ELECTED TO THE TAMMANY SOCIETY—AND MR. WATERBURY DEFEATED—HOW IT WAS DONE.

That portion of the Tammany Society or Columbian Order under the leadership of John Kelly are jubilant. For nearly two years there has been a bitter fight waged for the ascendency in the society between John Kelly and Hon. Nelson J. Waterbury, the history of which has been published in THE TIMES. A large number of candidates for membership have been proposed from time to time, but their admission has been opposed, eight black balls being enough to prevent the election of a member. The Kelly party has persistently black-balled the friends of Waterbury, and the Waterbury party has in the same way prevented the election of the friends of Kelly. The society has in consequence been able to increase its membership but little. A special meeting was called for last Saturday night, and the advertisement of the call, which it has been usual to publish in the *News*, was inserted only in the *World* and *Express*.

It appears to have escaped the attention of Mr. Waterbury and the other opponents of the Kelly party, the majority of whom were absent on the night of the meeting, and Kelly's people succeeded in electing 119 of their avowed adherents. Last night another special meeting of the society was held, and forty of the newly-elected members were initiated. Among the number were Assemblymen Louis C. Waehner, James Daly, and William P. Kirk; H. H. Porter, Commissioner of the Third Judicial District Court-house; George Canfield, a heavy contractor; William H. Maloney, Assistant Clerk of the Board of Aldermen; Hon. J. Hobart Ward, ex-Assemblyman Owen Murphy, Col. Harrison, Mayor Wickham's private secretary; Col. George W. Wingate, Deputy Sheriff Diedrich G. Gaus, Henry F. Anderson, Esq., and a son of Judge Monell.

The election of the new members is regarded by the friends of Kelly as a great victory, and they say that Mr. Waterbury is much chagrined, and that he has been heard to say, in slang phraseology, that "the jig is up," meaning that the Kelly party will hereafter have complete control of the secret order which seems to exercise such a powerful and controlling influence on the Tammany Hall party.

SCHILLER'S TRUE PLACE.

BAYARD TAYLOR'S ESTIMATE OF HIM—INCIDENTS IN HIS LITERARY CAREER.

Bayard Taylor delivered a lecture on "Schiller" last evening, in Steinway Hall, for the benefit of the "Fraternals." The audience was composed mainly of Germans, many of whom are prominent in literature or art. Gen. Sigel, Oswald Ottendorfer, and Algernon S. Sullivan occupied seats on the platform. The lecturer began by asserting that in this intensely practical age there was nothing that we more needed than an interest in and a just appreciation of the ideas that underlaid the works of the great literary giants, whose intellects had evolved what had led nations and peoples on to greatness and fame. The educated American of to-day resembled as much his German as he did his English predecessors in all that was great in literature. The German language was the vehicle of thought intensified and sublimated; the English language was the vehicle of all that was practical and expedient. The German literature gained in breadth and comprehensive power what it lost in brevity and concentrated force. Schiller was one of Nature's great interpreters; and, through the medium of his mother tongue, he had captivated all unbiased men who had read his works, and reached an immortal place in the niche of fame. He was, however, too generally accorded a higher rank than he was entitled to. There were only four poets who could, unchallenged, be placed in the first rank; they were Homer, Shakespeare, Dante, and Goethe—names that would grow greater as the ages receded. Schiller published "The Robbers" at his own expense, no publisher being willing to take the risk, and, like Byron when he published "Childe Harold," woke to find himself famous. The people found in it a new revelation; it dashed aside prescriptive rights and gave an insight into the grand and possible realities of the future. But this play shocked and even horrified those who had slumbered in the old stationary Rip Van Winkle way; and a German Prince had declared that if he had power to create a world, and had reason to believe that, if he created it, a man would be born who could write such a play, he would leave it uncreated. Schiller's age was one of rebellion against the cold, formal, classical French school of Corneille, Racine, and other stately authors, who sacrificed nature to forms. Schiller crucified forms and depicted nature, in accordance with his ideals of truth, feeling, sentiment, and passion, and he found that he had struck the electrical chord that vibrated to the master hand and made all mankind akin. The reaction from the formal, classical, and coldly-severe style of literature produced almost an hysterical episode, and in this Schiller was, to a great extent, a leader. This, however, was his stage of assertion; this was followed by the second stage, of development, and by the grand and final stage of achievement; when, having had his impulsive and somewhat reckless spirit tamed, and rectified by experience and the companionship and influence of Goethe, he produced those immortal works which so nearly allied him to the greatest poets that only cold and impartial criticism could discern the faint dividing line.

Schiller was not a great natural genius of the first rank; but his intense devotion to his grand ideals raised him so nearly to this pinnacle as to deceive many who did not closely examine his right to occupy this position. It had been frequently said that Schiller was not of the people, and that Goethe was, and yet Schiller was by far the most democratic of the two, and this had been generally recognized by the French Republic, which had paid honors to the author without knowing his name, simply from catching the true spirit of his works. Schiller died in 1805, after having lived a life of self-abnegation, devoted to the highest ideals of literary effort. Eight cities erected statues to his memory; a Schiller fund has been raised in Germany, the annual interest of which, amounting to $25,000, is devoted to the help of struggling literary men; and every effort has been put forth since his death to recognize the claims he had on posterity and to realize the ideals which he so sedulously sought to attain. Such men were beacons in the march of civilization, and a closer study of the grand ideas which they crystallized into grand practical inspirations could not be too closely studied nor sedulously followed in this intensely utilitarian and practical age.

MR. IRWIN'S LETTER—A CORRECTION.

By a stupid typographical error in Richard B. Irwin's letter, published in yesterday's TIMES, the writer was made to say that he *desired* all those things which Rufus Hatch stated he had admitted in his testimony. The sentence should read as follows: "What Rufus Hatch meant when he told the *Herald* 'interviewer' that Mr. Irwin had 'admitted in his testimony that he came back to wreck and ruin the company, that he would have it in the hands of a Receiver in ninety days,' and all that, was, naturally enough, that I *denied* these things."

ACCIDENT TO THURLOW WEED.

While the venerable Thurlow Weed was walking near his residence, in West Twelfth street, on Thursday evening, he slipped on the ice and fell heavily on the sidewalk, and was severely injured. His face is badly disfigured, his nose being cut and one of his eyes much bruised. He will be confined to his home for some days.

THE TOWN ELECTIONS.

So far as heard from, says the Albany *Journal*, the town meetings already held in this State show Republican gains as compared with the last Spring elections. Even those Democratic strongholds, Chemung and Schuyler Counties, which gave Gov. Tilden decided majorities last Fall, have about reversed their political character in the matter of Supervisors, while Herkimer, St. Lawrence, Montgomery, Tioga, and other counties much more than hold their own.

THE ICE BLOCKADE.

TRAVEL LARGELY DISCONTINUED BETWEEN THE CITIES.

THE SHORES THRONGED WITH PEOPLE WAITING TO CROSS—BOATS AND VESSELS WEDGED IN THE ICE—BROOKLYN COURTS ADJOURNED—A NEW FIELD FOR THE SKATERS—HEAPS OF ICE TWENTY FEET HIGH ON STATEN ISLAND—A DAY OF ANNOYANCES.

The difficulties of navigation began early yesterday morning, in both rivers, and many disappointments and delays were experienced by citizens in trying to get to their homes and places of business. The boats on the Williamsburg ferries made their early trips in good time, but the floating cakes of ice that were carried up by the tide soon obstructed the passage to such an extent that they were unable to run with any degree of regularity. Large numbers of trucks and other vehicles were thus compelled to wait in the square at the foot of Roosevelt street exposed to the bitter cold wind that prevailed during the whole of the day. The Idaho, on her 11 o'clock trip, consumed more than an hour in getting across the stream, and then only succeeded in making a landing at a pierhead some distance above her slip, where her passengers were enabled to get on shore. After another hard struggle, which lasted for at least half an hour, she managed to get into her slip and land the teams on board that were nearly perished from cold after their long exposure to the chilling wind on the river. At Fulton Ferry things were no better. By 12 o'clock the boats had ceased to run, one of them lying idly in the slip, and the other two drifting slowly up the stream. The ferry-houses were filled with eager crowds, mostly ladies, anxiously awaiting an opportunity to cross, and long lines of vehicles were drawn up about the approaches to the gates in the vain expectation of getting a passage to the other side. This was especially noticeable on the Brooklyn side, where the line of trucks and carriages reached to the City Hall.

The boats of the Hamilton, South, and Wall Street Ferries were also compelled to suspend their trips at an early hour of the day, the whole surface of the river being covered with rough masses of ice so tightly wedged together as to defy all the efforts made by the boats to separate them. One of the most disagreeable of all the trips made by the boats at this point was perhaps that of the steamer New-York, which was detained for four hours on one trip during the course of the morning.

The boats of the Central Railroad Company and those of the Jersey City Ferry managed to make their trips with tolerable regularity, but met with considerable detention. On the Hoboken Ferry greater delays were experienced, one of the boats, the James Rumsey, occupying over two hours in making the passage. The Weehawken, of the same line, also got fast in the ice about 8:30, at the head of the pier near the slip, and remained helplessly in that condition until towed out by another boat belonging to the company. The boats Pavonia and Susquehanna, of the Erie Ferry, were at one time lodged in the ice during the morning, and were delayed more than an hour in getting out. Taking it all in all, however, the North River was not in anything like so bad condition as the East River. Owing to the strong westerly wind that prevailed during the greater part of the day, the whole of the ice was forced on the New-York side, leaving the Jersey side of the river entirely free of ice.

The many large steamers plying between the different points, too, had kept the blocks in motion and prevented them from freezing together; so much so that, during the afternoon, there was no real trouble met with. Although the boats made slow time, there was never any great gathering of passengers or trucks at any of the ferries. It was hoped during the morning that the ebb-tide would carry the accumulation of ice down the bay, but the wind proved the more potent, and kept it firmly banked along the shore. The steamer Day Star, of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad, arrived at her pier yesterday morning from Sandy Hook, where she had been frozen in since the 4th inst. Another steamer of the same line is still at the Hook, and it is not known when she will be got out. None of the Sound steamers sailed yesterday and none arrived, the general condition of both rivers and the great amount of floating ice in the Sound rendering it unsafe to attempt a passage.

The scene on the East River during the afternoon, particularly when viewed from the Battery, was most interesting. From the Fulton Ferry slip to far beyond Governor's Island the river was covered with great masses of snow-white ice, which the force of the wind and waves had raised into large hummocks, that shone and sparkled in the sun. The ferry-boats were mostly tied up in their slips, but three or four of them might be seen lying helplessly among the ice-floes, unable to move in any direction. Near the Whitehall landing several tugs were vainly trying to force a passage into the slips of the boats of the South and Staten Island ferries, and in the distance, between the Wall street and Fulton ferries, others were attempting to cut a way through the main floe of clear ice that held all the rest in position. Hundreds of skaters were taking advantage of the unexpected opportunity for amusement that had been afforded them, and a black line of pedestrians could be seen hurriedly crossing to and fro. It was also expected that the turn of the tide would relieve the East River, but, as was the case in the North River, the force of the wind overcame the strength of the tide, and the ice remained firm in its place. Meantime the ice lodgment between the Wall Street Ferries kept back the oncoming flood of ice from the bay, and finally admitted of an open space of water between the Fulton Ferry on this side and the Williamsburg and Catharine street slips, New-York. The lodgment between the bridge towers was of short duration, and at last the Fulton, Catharine Street, and Williamsburg Ferries were running on time—the Fulton boats running into the Catharine Ferry slips.

On Staten Island an equal amount of annoyance and detention were caused.

In Staten Island Sound, on the west side, the ice is at least a foot in thickness, and people are constantly crossing to New-Jersey with teams, and on ice-boats and skates. On the shores of the east side, at Clifton, the ice is in many places piled upon the beach twenty feet high, where it has been driven by the strong ebb tides. The railway ferry-boats had a hard time all the forenoon yesterday in making their trips. The Westfield, on her first trip up was obliged to land her passengers at the foot of Canal street, North River, and the teams were taken back to the island, as they could not be put on shore. The 7 o'clock boat from the island reached her slip at Whitehall, but was blocked in so that she could not leave again until 12 o'clock. The 10 o'clock boat, the Westfield, from the island, landed her passengers and teams safely at the New-Jersey Central Railroad slip, Pier No. 17, North River. In the afternoon, on the ebb tide, the boats ran more regularly. The Quarantine hospital ship, which was carried away from her anchorage in Coney Island Cove by the ice on Thursday, and reanchored in the middle of the bay, was boarded yesterday by seventeen men from the Bostwick works at Tompkinsville, and towed into the large docks of the works by the quarantine steamer, N. K. Hopkins. A number of ferry-boats and other steam-craft were ice-locked in the upper bay in the forenoon.

At a late hour last night the boats of the Fulton Ferry were running, but making very poor time and uncertain trips, the ice moving up the river with the tide. The Courtland street boats were also running and making regular trips, and it was expected that there would be no further trouble there during the night.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen slightly in the South Atlantic States, where it is now highest. It has fallen in the Mississippi Valley, and is low in the South-west. Slight local depressions probably also exist in Kentucky and Eastern Virginia. The temperature has risen in the Gulf States, with south-east winds and cloudy weather. It has fallen in New-England, and risen in the North-west. The rivers have risen at Vicksburg and New-Orleans, and fallen at Nashville, Cincinnati, Cairo, and Memphis.

PROBABILITIES.

During Saturday in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, falling barometer, south winds, warmer, cloudy, or partly cloudy weather, and possibly rain in the Gulf States.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, south-east to north-west winds, stationary or falling barometer, higher temperature, and partly cloudy weather.

For the lower Missouri and upper Mississippi Valleys and the North-west, falling barometer, higher temperatures, northerly winds and cloudy weather.

For the lake region, stationary or falling barometer, lower followed by higher temperature, westerly winds, possibly shifting to north-east on the lower lakes, partly cloudy weather, and local snows.

For the Middle and Eastern States, rising followed by falling barometer, northerly, colder, cloudy, or partly cloudy weather, and possibly light snow on the coast.

The Mississippi River will probably rise below Vicksburg, and its tributaries fall above that point.

TENEMENT-HOUSE TENANTS.

At the Tenth Ward Hotel in Broome street a meeting, principally composed of Germans, was held last night for the purpose of effecting an organization of tenement-house tenants, whose object it shall be to devise means by which landlords may be induced to reduce house rents. Remarks on the subject were made by Messrs. Carl, Starke, Scheibel, and others. A permanent organization was effected by the election of F. Bolte, President; Secretary, Charles Scheibel, and C. Steinbach, Treasurer. The names of those present were enrolled as members, and some action was taken to start similar organizations in other districts of this City.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. KENNADY—Amending the revised statutes relative to recording conveyances of real estate.

By Mr. COFFEY—To repeal the act for the relief of the Van Brunt Street and Erie Basin Company, Brooklyn. Also, amending the act regulating the use of wharves, piers, &c., in Brooklyn and New-York.

By Mr. FAULKNER—Amending the act for the incorporation of fire insurance companies.

STATE BOARD OF AUDIT.

Mr. WAEHNER'S bill for a State Board of Audit, provides that the Governor and the Senate appoint the board, which shall consist of three persons.

REMOVAL OF FILTH FROM NEW-YORK.

Mr. Beach's bill for the better protection of health in New-York authorizes John H. Starin, Jr., and John B. Driscoll to organize a company to remove the filth from the City.

ACCOMMODATION OF CANAL-BOATS.

Mr. COFFEY'S bill amending the New York Wharf bill sets apart the east side of the pier, from No. 2 to No. 10 East River, for canal-boats.

RECORDING CONVEYANCES.

Mr. KENNADAY'S bill to amend the revised statutes relative to recording conveyances of real estate provides for adding these words:

"But the recording of any conveyance of real estate, or any interest therein, after the recording of any other conveyance of the same real estate, or any portion thereof, or any interest therein, executed by the same grantor, or mortgagor, or by his, or their heirs or executors, shall not be notice to or affect any grantee or mortgagee, his or their heirs or assigns of the grantee or mortgagee named in such conveyance so first recorded as aforesaid."

THE ELECTION LAW.

Mr. WAEHNER'S bill to amend the election law as applied to the City of New-York simply provides that the Sheriff, instead of the Secretary of State, give notice of the election of local officers.

Mr. SHEIL'S bill to provide for the construction of railroads in cities, provides that any railroad corporation may construct and operate such railroad after obtaining the consent of the owners of one-half the value of the property bounded on such street and also the Common Council of the city; and in case of not obtaining the consent of the owners of the property, then the Supreme Court may give consent in the usual way.

THE ALLEGED TAMPERING WITH THE SUPPLY BILL OF LAST YEAR.

Mr. DESSAR called up his resolution ordering an investigation of the charges that the Supply bill of last year was tampered with, and a salary of $10,000 to the Superintendent of the new Capitol inserted without authority of the Legislature. Mr. Dessar sustained the resolution, maintaining that this House owed it to itself to make this investigation.

Mr. ALVORD was opposed to these select committees for such purposes. He thought such investigations, if made at all, should be made by a standing committee. He therefore moved that it be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. The gentlemen would find that was the most economical way to do the business.

Mr. T. J. CAMPBELL suggested that it be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Messrs. ALVORD and DESSAR both accepted this suggestion and the resolution was sent to that committee to make the investigation.

HOMESTEAD SETTLERS.

Mr. PRINCE called up his resolution calling on Congress to extend the time in which soldiers are required to settle on homestead lands. Mr. Prince explained and sustained the resolution at some length, and it was adopted.

On motion of Mr. SHERWOOD, the bill to establish in penitentiaries the same system of commutation of term of service as exists in State prisons was taken from the Committee of the Whole, put on its final passage, and passed.

TESTIMONIALS TO SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF THE WAR.

Mr. OAKLEY called up his resolution providing for a suitable testimonial for each soldier and sailor engaged in the late war for the suppression of the Rebellion.

Mr. VEDDER opposed the resolution, saying that the soldiers did not want it.

Mr. SHERMAN moved, as it contemplated expense, that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. Carried.

BILL PASSED.

To authorize the City of Rochester to issue $20,000 in bonds, to be applied to the erection of school buildings.

PROTECTION OF GAS CONSUMERS IN NEW-YORK.

Mr. SMITH introduced a bill for the protection of gas consumers of New-York.

Adjourned until Monday evening.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. ROBERTSON, from the Judiciary Committee, reported for the consideration of the Senate the bill relative to the Court of Arbitration in New-York City.

Mr. BOOTH, from the Committee on Public Health, reported favorably on the bill relative to physicians.

Mr. ROBERTSON reported adversely on the bill relative to the rights of married women. Agreed to.

SENATE.

BILLS PASSED.

For a swing-bridge over the canal at West avenue, Rochester.

To amend the laws relative to Boards of Public Instruction.

For a swing-bridge over the canal at Goodman street, Rochester.

NAVIGATION OF THE EAST RIVER.

The resolutions asking Congress to provide means to continue the improvements of the East River so as to allow vessels of large draft to pass were adopted on motion of Mr. Dayton.

Adjourned until Monday evening.

THE CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 12.—Senator Cole, from the Committee on Contested Elections, has presented a report declaring Hugh Moore, Democrat, duly elected Senator from the Eighth New-York District. The report was adopted unanimously.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE STATE SENATE.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 12.—The Senate in executive session confirmed the nomination of A. Melvin Osborn, of Catskill, Greene County, Justice of the Supreme Court in and for the Third Judicial District, in place of Theodore Miller, resigned; also, of John O'Donohue, George J. Whitney, Louis Chapin, Louis Ernst, and Charles H. Monell, of Rochester, Managers of the Western House of Refuge.

This is an advertising age. Every man who is up to the times takes care that the world knows it. A trade candle is not hidden under a bushel, but placed upon a hill. Business is found to increase in direct ratio with the amount of money judiciously expended in letting the public know what you are and what you have got to sell. The great difficulty is to know when, where, and how to do it. This led to the establishment of advertising agencies, of which the most extensive and reliable is that of Geo. P. Rowell & Co., of New-York, which has met with a success unparalleled in the history of similar undertakings. They are the largest customers the newspapers of the United States have, and have so managed to simplify and arrange the advertising system as to secure the greatest amount of publicity for the lowest amount of money. More than five thousand American periodicals are received regularly and kept on file at their office, which is located in *The New-York Times* building, No. 41 Park Row, and we are informed that their corps of assistants outnumber the combined force of any four similar establishments now in existence. Visitors to New-York will find their office a capital place to find news from home, for it must be a secluded spot which is not represented by a paper on their extensive files, which are always open to free inspection.—Davenport (*Iowa*) *Democrat.*

PIANO TRADE IN FIFTH AVENUE.

When, several years ago, Weber quartered himself in this aristocratic avenue much head-shaking was indulged in by the older and more conservative houses who located themselves in Fourteenth street and elsewhere. The immense success which this aggressive young manufacturer has achieved within the last few years has not only placed Weber at the head of the piano business but forces others to follow him. This Spring the avenue will receive an accession of several of the oldest piano makers, thus vindicating Weber's judgment as to location. While Weber feels naturally proud that others should follow his lead, yet he claims his unparalleled success due to the superiority of the Weber piano over all others. All the great artists seem to prefer them, and call the Weber piano the best made, and the public naturally concurs in this verdict. The Fifth avenue appears to be eminently adapted for the piano trade, and we wish them all the same prosperity which Weber enjoys.—*Sun.*

The commendations bestowed on Messrs. S. M. Pettengill & Co., Advertising Agents, No. 37 Park row New-York, are well deserved. They are prompt, wide awake business men, and are entitled to the confidence of the public.—*Pittsburg Chronicle.*

THE WORRY OF A CONSTANT COUGH, and the soreness of lungs, which generally accompanies it, are both remedied by Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—*Advertisement.*

An Extended Popularity.—Each year finds "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" in new localities in various parts of the world. For relieving Coughs, Colds, and Throat Diseases the Troches have been proved reliable.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton st. WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815. No branch offices.

All Kinds of Boots and Shoes at Reduced prices. Gent's shoes, $4. CANTRELL, No. 239 6th st.

The Model Sunday Newspaper.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

ALL THE NEWS,
THE BEST CORRESPONDENCE,
INTERESTING ORIGINAL ARTICLES,
THE CREAM OF THE CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE TIMES HAS THE LARGEST RESPECTABLE CIRCULATION IN THE COUNTRY.

IT IS THE VERY BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

Look out for To-morrow's New-York Times.

Eleven reasons why a certain Burglar Alarm is superior to all others, every reason of which is taken almost word for word from my pamphlet, and the names of 600 of my customers from the same book, are appended to the circular of a concern who are trying to start the Burglar Alarm business upon the Burglar Alarm plan. Don't be deceived. E. HOLMES, Burglar Alarm Telegraph Co., No. 571 Broadway.

It cleanses and whitens wherever it comes.
It whitens the teeth and it hardens the gums,
It sweetens and blesses, North and South,
It sweetens breath, it washes the mouth,
It driveth all tartar and scurf far away—
Yes, SOZODONT saveth the teeth from decay.

If People Knew How Good DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR is for sore eyes, they would soon buy a box.

Zealously set About Curing that Cough. Use WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

Lundborg's Perfumes are like Natural flowers and bouquets.

Use Brummell's Celebrated Cough Drops. The genuine have A. H. B. on each drop.

Who is your Family Dentist? Ask him if LYON'S TOOTH TABLETS are not perfectly safe to use.

MARRIED.

CORNELL—ROBINSON.—At the M. E. Church, Mamaroneck Feb. 9, by the Rev. T. R. Sheer, EDWIN T. CORNELL to Miss MARY F., daughter of Edward C. Robinson, Esq.

DOUGLASS—LA FORGE.—On Tuesday, Feb. 9, by Rev. C. Rhodes, Mr. GEORGE DOUGLASS to Miss MARIE L. LA FORGE, both of this City.

HOLAHAN—JARVIS.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Tuesday, Feb. 9, by Rev. W. W. Holly, AMOS J. HOLAHAN and JOSEPHINE B. JARVIS, daughter of Nathaniel Jarvis, both of this City.

McDIARMID—HALEY.—At the residence of her uncle, Geo. G. Sampson, Scarborough-on-Hudson, on Thursday, Feb. 11, by Rev. Henry J. Van Dyke, D. D., WM. R. McDIARMID, of New-Jersey, to JANE A., daughter of the late Thomas A. Haley, of Louisville, Ky.

OGDEN—ARNOT.—At Elmira, N. Y., Feb. 9, WILLIAM B OGDEN, of New-York, to Miss MARIANNA T. ARNOT, of Elmira.

DIED.

ADAMS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 10, after a lingering illness, FRANCES ELIZABETH, relict of the late Capt. Richard Adams, in the 65th year of her age.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 122 Clinton av., Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 14, at 5:30 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

ANDERSON.—FRANCIS A. ANDERSON, youngest son of Hiram and Mary Ann Anderson, in the 29th year of his age, Feb. 11 1875, of consumption, at the residence of his parents, No. 385 Sackett st., Brooklyn.

Funeral on Sunday at 2:30 o'clock.

AUSTIN.—On Wednesday, Feb. 10, 1875, ROBERT J. L. AUSTIN, aged 79 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, Saturday, Feb. 13, at 12 o'clock, from the Church of the Ascension, on Kent st., between Franklin st. and Union place, Greenpoint.

BAKER.—In Northampton, Tuesday, Feb. 9, OSMYN BAKER, aged 74 years.

CLOSE.—At Greenwich, Conn., on Wednesday, Feb. 10, JONATHAN A. CLOSE, aged 72 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday next, 13th inst., from his late residence, at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be at the depot on the arrival of the 9:05 A. M. train from New-York. Return, leave Greenwich at 4:42 P. M.

DICKERSON.—At Sing Sing, N. Y., Feb. 12, 1875, MARTHA DICKERSON, widow of the late James Dickerson, aged 78 years.

Relatives and friends invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her son-in-law, Samuel E. Tompkins, Croton av., on Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Carriages will be at the Forty-second Street Depot at 9 o'clock on the arrival of the 7:50 train from Sing Sing on Tuesday morning, Feb. 16, to convey her remains to Green-Wood.

DODD.—In Jersey City, Feb. 11, 1875, after a short illness, of pneumonia, JULIETTE, beloved wife of Moses Dodd, in the 65th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 274 3d st., Jersey City, on Sunday, Feb. 14, at 2 o'clock P. M. Interment Monday, 15th inst., at Bloomfield, N. J.

DUNBAR.—Feb. 11, Mrs. MARY DUNBAR, widow of Francis, aged 88 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 191 Ainslie st., Williamsburg.

FROST.—At Croton Lake, Westchester County, N. Y., on Thursday, Feb. 11, PHILANDER S. FROST, aged 65 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of James Gregory, Esq., Croton Lake, on Sunday, Feb. 14, at 12 o'clock M. Carriages will be in waiting at Mount Kisco Station, Harlem Railroad, on arrival of train leaving Grand Central Depot at 9:15 A. M.

FRANCIS.—On Thursday morning, Feb. 11, suddenly, of pneumonia, PIERRE K. FRANCIS, in the 61st year of his age.

Friends of the family and those of his sons-in-law, T. J. Temple and A. Brett, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service at St. Stephen's Church, 28th st. and 3d av., on Saturday morning, the 13th inst., at 10:30 o'clock.

GIBBONS.—On the 12th inst., of pneumonia, SAMUEL H. GIBBONS, formerly of Boston.

Services at his late residence, No. 225 Halsey st., Brooklyn, at 3 P. M. on Monday, 15th inst.

GILLETT.—On Wednesday evening, 10th inst., Mrs. CATHARINE GILLETT, relict of the late Jacob Gillett, aged 89 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 71 Pennsylvania av., Newark, N. J., on Monday, 15th inst., at 1:30 P. M.

GRIM.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Feb. 10, of membraneous croup, ANNIE LOUISA, youngest daughter of Charles F. and Elvira V. Grim, aged 6 years, 7 months, and 12 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Calvary Church, South 9th and 8th sts., Williamsburg, on Saturday, Feb. 13, inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

HASKINS.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, Feb. 11, MARY REBECCA, only daughter of Rev. S. M. Haskins, D. D., aged 20 years, 9 months, and 27 days.

Funeral from St. Mark's Church, corner of 4th and South 5th sts., on Monday, the 15th, at 3 o'clock. Friends of the family invited to attend.

HIGGINS.—At San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 31, 1875, Capt. EDWARD HIGGINS, of Norfolk, Va., for many years a resident in this City.

HOWELL.—At Newark, N. J., Feb. 9, 1875, ANNA A., wife of Henry C. Howell, and daughter of the late Nathan Bolles.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her mother, No. 6 West Park st., on Saturday, the 13th inst., at 2 P. M.

HOYT.—On Wednesday, Feb. 10, Dr. JAMES H. HOYT, in the 46th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, Atlantic st., Stamford, Conn., on Monday, the 15th, at 12 M.

KIMBALL.—On Wednesday night, Feb. 10, WARREN KIMBALL, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral service at his late residence, No. 42 West 22d st., on Saturday, the 13th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

LOWNDES.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 10, MARY L., wife of Wm. P. Lowndes, and daughter of Maturin Livingston, in the 66th year of her age.

The funeral will take place at Hyde Park, Duchess County, on Saturday, Feb. 13, on arrival of the 11 o'clock train from Forty-second Street Station, Hudson River Railroad. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

MILLS.—On Friday, Feb. 12, JOSEPHINE A. MILLS, wife of Joseph G. Mills.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

NEVERS.—In Boston, on Thursday, Feb. 11, Mrs. LUCY NEVERS, widow of the late Benjamin M. Nevers, in the 85th year of her age.

Funeral in Boston on the 14th inst.

ODELL.—On Friday, Feb. 12, FRANCES D. ODELL, wife of William T. Odell, aged 41 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 6 Prospect place, Jersey City, on Sunday, 14th inst., at 2 o'clock.

REEVE.—At Sing Sing, N. Y., Feb. 11, 1875, MARY BERTHA, daughter of Major J. H. and Hattie Reeve, aged 1 year and 28 days.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, to-day (Saturday) at 2:30 P. M.

RICHARDSON.—At Morristown, N. J., on Thursday, Feb. 11, MARY DABNEY, daughter of the late William Richardson, of Richmond, Va.

The funeral services will be held in the South Street Church, Morristown, on Monday, 15th inst., at 1:45 P. M. Trains leave foot of Barclay street at 11:20 A. M. and 12 M.

SIMPSON.—On Feb. 11, at Trinity Rectory, Irvington, N. J., of pneumonia, HELEN KENT, daughter of Rev. Stephen P. and Marie Louise Simpson, aged 3 years and 6 months.

Funeral services will be held at Trinity Church, Irvington, on Monday, Feb. 15, at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Coaches will be in waiting at Broad Street Station, Newark, N. J., on arrival of 12 M. train from foot of Liberty st., New-York.

SIMPSON.—Suddenly, on Feb. 10, 1875, of apoplexy, FANNIE J., wife of Jerome B. Simpson and daughter of the late Robert M. Stratton.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SOUTHWICK.—At Poughkeepsie, Thursday evening, Feb. 11, 1875, ADNA H. SOUTHWICK, in the 72d year of his age.

Funeral from the house and Friends' Meeting-house, Lafayette place, at 2 P. M., Monday.

STEDMAN.—On Friday, Feb. 12, 1875, Mrs. ESTHER B. STEDMAN, wife of James M. Stedman, in the 65th year of her age.

Funeral on Monday, 15th, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence on (Prospect) 157th st., Melrose. Carriages will be in waiting at Melrose Depot for the 11:40 train.

☞ Hartford papers please copy.

TODD.—At Sing Sing, N. Y., Feb. 12, 1875, of pneumonia, STEPHEN TODD, aged 72 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, the 15th inst., at 1:30 o'clock, from the Presbyterian Church at Sing Sing.

TROWBRIDGE.—At Astoria, Long Island, on Thursday, Feb. 11, CAROLINE A., wife of William S. Trowbridge, and daughter of Rev. R. W. Harris, D. D.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at St. George's Church, on Saturday at 3 P. M.

VAN HOUTEN.—At Newark, N. J., Feb. 10, A. VAN HOUTEN, of the firm of Field & Co.

Funeral on Saturday, 13th inst., at 2 P. M., from No. 19 Walnut st.

WALL.—On Wednesday, Feb. 10, MARY LETSON, wife of Jacob Wall.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 64 West 21st st., on Saturday, Feb. 13, at 10:30 A. M. The remains will be taken to New Brunswick, N. J., for interment, leaving New-York at 2 P. M.

WARNER.—At Harlem, on Friday morning, LOUISA C., wife of J. S. Warner.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 251 East 110th st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

WHITE.—At New-Brighton, Staten Island, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 10, of diphtheria, CORNELIA BUTLER, only child of Henry K. and Adelaide Rockwell White, aged 2 years, 2 months, and 22 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the First Presbyterian Church, Stapleton, (Rev. Dr. Rockwell's,) on Saturday, 13th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR CHILDREN OR ADULTS WHOSE teeth show marks of decay, use Brown's Camphorated Saponaceous Dentifrice. 25 cents a bottle.

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A FULL REPORT of the LIEDERKRANZ BALL, on Thursday night, at the Academy, will appear only in THE SUNDAY MERCURY of to-morrow.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 11:30 A. M.; on WEDNESDAY at 5 A. M.; on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 8 and 11:30 A. M. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

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N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

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POLITICAL.

LINCOLN CLUB, SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—A special meeting of the club will be held at the club-rooms, No. 12 University place, on SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, at 8 o'clock, to complete arrangements for celebrating our third anniversary on Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22, 1875. By order.

CORNELIUS VAN COTT, President.
JAS. J. CARROLL, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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DR. LIVINGSTONE'S LAST JOURNALS. The Last Journals of David Livingstone, in Central Africa, from 1865 to his Death. Continued by a Narrative of his Last Moments and Sufferings, obtained from his Faithful Servants, Chuma and Susi. By HORACE WALLER, F. R. G. S., Rector of Twywell, Northampton. With Maps and Illustrations. 8vo, Cloth, $5.

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COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 12, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkg.	35	Tar, bbls.	100
Bees-wax, pkg.	4	Resin, bbls.	1,177
Cotton, bales	2,431	Pork, pkgs.	1,388
Candles, pkgs.	100	Cut-meats, pkgs.	1,613
Copper, bbls.	72	Grease, pkgs.	53
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	158	Lard, pkgs.	1,400
Eggs, bbls.	223	Skins, No.	14
Flour, bbls.	6,326	Skins, bales	3
Wheat, bushels	21,580	Butter, pkgs.	1,377
Corn, bushels	79,500	Cheese, pkgs.	25
Oats, bushels	10,860	Tallow, pkgs.	34
Rye, bushels	180	Dressed Hogs, No.	310
Grass-seed, bags	688	Pea-nuts, bags	190
Beans, bbls.	51	Spelter, pcs.	518
Corn-meal, bbls.	50	Sugar, bbls.	281
Corn-meal, bags	697	Starch, bxs.	1,100
Hops, bales	66	Soap, pkgs.	356
Hides, No.	1,251	Tea, half-chests	6
Hides, bales	100	Tobacco, hhds.	68
Leather, sides	7,946	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	626
Lard-oil, bbls.	4	Whisky, bbls.	329
Lead, pigs	4,406	Wool, bales	17
Spirits Turp., bbls.	330		

BOOTS AND SHOES—Manufacturers and dealers complain of the backwardness of trade. The demand from nearly all sources revives very slowly. The order business is not up to the expectations of sellers. The severe weather is a serious check on operations in Spring goods. Values show no change of moment. Through the auction rooms, very moderate quantities of stock are being placed at irregular figures. Finishing goods have been held with more firmness, but the demand has been limited to urgent wants....The latest Boston report is to the effect that: "The demand for heavy Boots and thick Shoes has perceptibly increased at all the interior markets, and the stocks are sold up unusually close. This has imparted a better feeling to trade there, and will lead to heavier sales here. Southern buyers are here in considerable force, but they do not propose to purchase their stocks for a week or two yet. Manufacturers, as well as buyers, move cautiously, and while trade is not so brisk as it is some seasons, and prices are too low to enable manufacturers to make much profit or pay satisfactory wages to workmen, there is a healthy condition to business, and buyers make their purchases as though they expected to pay their bills promptly."

BRICKS—A restricted business has been noted in most kinds of stock; prices have not varied materially. Offerings moderate. We quote stock afloat thus: Pale, $3@$3 50; Jersey, $6 25@$6 50; Up-river, $6 50@$7 25; Haverstraw, $7 50@$8; Croton Front at $12@$13 for Brown, $13@$14 for Dark, and $14@$15 for Red; Philadelphia Facing, $28@$32; Baltimore, $50@$58 ⅌ 1,000.

COAL—The trade in the wholesale line has been generally very slow, with prices ruling essentially unchanged. Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $18; do. Gas Cannel at $12; Newcastle Gas, $7 50; Scotch Gas, $7 50@$8; American Gas, $7@$7 75; Cumberland Soft at $6 50@$6 75, and Anthracite at $4 75@$6 50 ⅌ ton. The retail business has been fairly active at steady rates.

COFFEE—Trade in the local market has been very dull in all lines, with values quoted nominally as in our last. At Baltimore sales were reported of 3,500 bags Rio by the Alice, 3,200 bags do. by the Bonnie Mary, and 2,300 bags do. by the Mary Rice, on private terms.

COTTON—The ice blockade impeded deliveries, and rendered dealings for early delivery unimportant. Liverpool advices were of a dull, depressed market, under some pressure to realize. Values here were quoted weaker, though the official figures were not altered. Holders were rather more urgent in their offerings of stock. Sales have been reported since our last of only 624 bales, (of which 61 bales were on last evening,) including 175 bales to exporters, 119 bales to spinners, and 330 bales to speculators. Business for forward delivery has been on a limited scale at generally unaltered figures, though near the close the offerings were liberal leading to a decline of about 1-32c. ⅌ lb., in the absence of anything like a confident demand. The Liverpool reports were discouraging. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,700 bales, (of which 2,200 bales on last evening, and 1,500 bales to-day,) with 1,200 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with February options closing at 15 21-32c.@15 11-16c.; March at 15 23-32c.@15¾c.; April, 16 3-32c.; May 16 13-32c.@16 7-16c.; June, 16 11-16c.@16 23-32c.; July, 16 15-16c.@16 31-32c.; August, 17 1-16c.@17⅛c.; September, 16⅝c. ⅌ lb. ....Receipts here to-day, 2,431 bales, including 417 bales by rail....The receipts at the shipping ports today were 13,767 bales, against 20,636 bales same day last week; and for the week, 104,163 bales, against 107,704 bales last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 2,719,361 bales, against 2,826,444 bales same time the previous year. Consolidated (six days) exports to Great Britain, 51,986 bales; to the Continent, 17,594 bales. Stock in New-York, 167,964 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 840,121 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13	13	13⅛	13⅛
Good Ordinary	14½	14½	14¾	14¾
Low Middling	15¼	15¼	15⅝	15⅝
Middling	15¾	15¾	16	16
Good Middling	16⅜	16⅜	16½	16½
Middling Fair	16⅞	16⅞	17	17
Fair	17¼	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜

DRUGS, DYES, AND DYE-WOODS—Drugs and Dyes have been quite moderately sought after, yet generally held with firmness. Dye-woods are quiet, but steady, with San Domingo Logwood quoted at $24@$25, currency; Jamaica do., $22@$23; Mexican Fustic, $30@$32, gold; Lima Wood, $75, currency; Camwood, $160@$170, gold, ⅌ ton. Offerings limited.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been quiet, but steady, at $2 35@$2 40 for full count.

FISH—The demand has been moderately active, in good part, for Dry Cod, at generally steady rates. We quote: Dry Cod from $5 50@$6 75, chiefly at $5@$6 25 ⅌ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $10 50@$14; No. 2 at $9 50@$10 50; No. 3 at $7 75@$9 ⅌ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $4 75@$7; Smoked Herring at 30c.@35c. for sealed, and 25c.@30c. for No. 1 ⅌ box; Dutch Herring at $1 07@$1 10 ⅌ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A very limited inquiry prevailed for State and Western Flour at drooping rates. The difficulties in the way of making prompt deliveries, because of the ice in the harbor, and the condition of the streets, have operated against free movements. The sales since our last have been 8,350 bbls., of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $3 50@$4; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $3 85@$4 35; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 60@$4 95, chiefly at $4 75@$4 90; very good to fancy do. and City Mills Extra, $4 95@$5 60; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $4 50@$4 95, mostly at $4 75@$4 95; poor to very good Round-hoop Ohio at $4 60@$4 95; poor to choice Minnesota Extra Shipping at $4 80@$5 00; and Trade and Family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales were 2,200 bbls. shipping stock on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour has been quite sparingly dealt in at about former rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 600 bbls., in lots, at $4 50@$5 75 for very poor to very good shipping and trade Extras, and $5 80@$7 50 for ordinary to very choice Family Extras....Canada Flour continues wholly nominal....Rye Flour has been in slack request at steady rates within the range of from $4@$5 20 for fine to choice Superfine. Sales 300 bbls., chiefly at $4 90@$5 20 for Superfine, ⅌ bbl....Corn-meal has been in limited demand within the range of from $3 90@$4 50 for poor to choice Yellow Western; $4@$4 35 for Jersey, and $4 70@$4 75 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 550 bbls....Corn-meal, in sacks, quoted dull at from $1 45@$1 80 ⅌ 100 lb. Oat-meal in limited request, within the range of $7 50@$8 25 ⅌ bbl....Buckwheat Flour has been selling slowly, within the range of $2 50@$2 85 ⅌ 100 lb.

FRUIT—There has been a very moderate inquiry noted for supplies, yet prices have been generally quoted about steady. Sales have been made of 250 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 85; 600 bxs. Loose do. at $3 60@$3 65 ⅌ box; 100 bbls. Currants at 6⅝c.; 35 cks. Turkey Prunes at 8c.@10c.; 800 half-bxs. Valencia Raisins at 11c.@11¼c ⅌ lb.

GRAIN—The ice-blockade in the harbor very seriously impeded business....Wheat has been inactive and quoted barely steady; offerings fair; exporters unwilling to operate to any considerable extent at the moment. Sales have been reported of only 35,000 bushels at $1 04@$1 05½ for prime No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store and afloat; and within the previous range for odd lots of other kinds....Corn has been fairly active, opening firmly, but closing a shade easier. Export movement moderate. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 91,000 bushels at 81c.@82c. for ordinary to choice new mixed Western, closing at 81½c. for prime, afloat; 81½c.@82½c. for new Yellow do....Rye, Peas, and Malt nominally unchanged....Barley very quiet at about former rates; 3,000 bushels Canada West sold at $1 50, and 3,000 bushels two-rowed State at $1 25....Oats have been quoted a shade firmer, on a limited offering of stock, and a moderate call from the trade. Sales have been reported of 35,000 bushels at 66½c.@69½c. for poor to choice Mixed Western; and 68c.@70½c. for White do. ....Feed has been in quite moderate request within the range of from $23@$31 for poor to choice ⅌ ton....The inquiry for Hay has been moderately active, with shipping grades of Bale Hay quoted at 65c.@70c. for fair to choice, and retailing qualities at 70c.@95c.; Clover, 55c.@65c.; Rye straw in demand at 45c.@70c.; Oat at 45c.@50c. ⅌ 100 lb.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—The demand has been generally on a restricted scale. Domestic Cloth most wanted, and quoted at 11¼c.@11¾c. Calcutta Bags, 11¾c.@12c.; Calcutta Bagging, 9½c. ⅌ lb. Sales, 1,000 rolls Domestic Cloth at 11⅝c., and 5,750 rolls do., May to July deliveries, at 12c.@12½c.

HEMP—Dull and nominally unchanged in price; 150 bales Jute Butts sold on private terms. Manila quoted at 7⅞c.@8c.; Sisal at 5½c.@5⅝c., gold, ⅌ lb.; Clean Russian at $225@$230, gold, ⅌ ton; Dressed American, $225@$275, currency, ⅌ ton. Jute Butts, 2 9-16c.@2⅝c., currency.

HIDES—No important alteration can be noted in this line. The inquiry for supplies has been very moderate as a rule, not equal to late arrivals, and some increase of stock has been noted, without, so far, seriously affecting values. The principal holders do not seem disposed to make concessions from late current rates. Sales, 420 Dry Texas and 1,000 City Slaughter, on private terms.

HOPS—Have been in very moderate request, almost wholly for home use, within the previously reduced range. Some forced sales rumored at lower and irregular figures. We quote: New-Yorks, good to choice, new, 38c.@47c.; New-Yorks, low to fair, new, 32c.@37c.; Eastern, new, 32c.@42c.; Western, new, 32c.@42c.; Yearlings, 15c.@25c.; Olds, all growths, 8c.@15c.; Californias, 42c.@47c. ⅌ lb. The week's receipts of Domestic have been 333 bales, and since Sept. 1, as made up by Mr. Wells, 38,090 bales, against 16,539 bales same time last year. Exports this week, 222 bales, and since Sept. 1, 14,144 bales.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Laths have been in good demand; quoted firmer at $2 35@$2 50 for Eastern, ⅌ thousand....Lime has been inactive at former rates, with common Rockland quoted at $1@$1 25, and Lump at $1 50@$1 75; State at $1@$1 25 ⅌ bbl.; Portland Cement, $4 25@$4 50; Roman, $4 25@$5 50; Rosendale, $1 30 ⅌ bbl....Lumber has been comparatively dull, since our last, with Eastern Spruce quoted at $18@$20 for lots to order, and $16 50@$19 for cargoes; Southern Pine, $18@$24; White Pine Boards, $18@$30; Hewn Timber, $20@$30; Black Walnut, 5c.@25c. ⅌ superficial foot. Shingles within the range of $8@$10 for Extra Shaved Pine; $6 50@$8 for Sawed, and $12 50@$26 for Cypress.

LEATHER—A moderately active business has been reported in this line, on a generally steady basis as to values. The demand for Sole has been somewhat brisker, especially for overweight and middle weight (common) Hemlock tannages, and the more desirable Oak tannages. Light weight Hemlock tannages have been in some request for export. Union crop has been inquired for to a moderate extent. Upper Leather is without notable change, as to demand or price; supplies ample; Morocco is slow of sale. Harness stock also dull. We quote Sole thus: Hemlock Tannages—Light, 26½c.@27c. for Buenos Ayres, 25½c.@26c. for Orinoco, and 25½c.@26c. for California; Medium, 28½c.@30c. for Buenos Ayres, 27c.@28c. for Orinoco, and 26c.@28½c. for California; Heavy, 29c.@30c. for Buenos Ayres, 27½c.@28c. for Orinoco, and 28c.@28½c. for California; good damaged stock, 24c.@26c.; poor do., 16c.@20c. ⅌ lb....Crop Slaughter thus: Light Backs, 34c.@37c.; Middle Backs, 37c.@40c.; Light Crop, 32c.@34c.; Middle Crop, 31c.@36c.; Heavy Crop, 35c.@38½c. ⅌ lb....Texas thus: Light, 32c.@34c. Middle and Over Crop, 33c.@36c.; Bellies, 14c.@18c. Rough Hemlock, 27c.@28c., Rough Oak, 28c.@31c. ⅌ lb.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been less sought after at previous prices. Lake, for early delivery, quoted at 21¾c.@22c., cash, ⅌ lb.; sales, 150,000 lb. Copper products have been in limited demand, with new Sheathing quoted at 28c.; Old, 20c.; Yellow Metal do. at 21c.; Copper Bolts, 30c.; Yellow Metal do., 28c. ⅌ lb....Iron has been less actively inquired for, yet values have been without important changes. American Pig has been held with confidence, though attracting less attention. Scotch Pig dull; sales, 50 tons English Rails, in bond, at $37, gold. We quote: Eglinton Pig at $33; Glengarnock, $36; Coltness, $37 50@$38; No. 1 American Pig-iron, $27@$28; No. 2 do., $25@$26 50; Forge, $24@$27; English Rails, $48@$49, gold; American Rails nominally $50, currency, at the works; Old Rails at $27 50@$30; Wrought Scrap, $28@$35, in full and small lots, ⅌ ton; Swedish Bar, assorted, $110, gold; Refined Bar, $62 50@$67 50; Russia Sheet Iron, 14½c., gold.... Lead has been in slack request, with ordinary foreign Pig at $6 75@$6 87½; and American at $5 90@$5 95, gold; Bar at 8¾c.; Sheet and Pipe at 8¾c....Spelter has been inactive at $7 15@$8 37½, gold, for foreign, and $6 25@$6 62½ for ordinary domestic....American Steel quite dull at former rates....Regulus Antimony has been quiet at 12½c.@12¾c., gold. ⅌ lb....Shot quoted at 9c.@9½c. ⅌ lb....Tin has been in limited demand, with Straits quoted at 21⅞c.@22c., English at 21¼c., Refined at 21½c.@21⅝c., and Banca at 25¾c.@26c., gold. Tin Plates thus: I. C. Charcoal at $9 75@$10 25; I. C. Coke, $7 75@$8 50; Charcoal Terne at $8 75@$9; Coke Terne, $7 12½@$7 62½....Zinc has been quite dull at 9¼c.@9½c., gold.

MOLASSES—New crop New-Orleans has been moderately sought after, in a jobbing way, within the previous range; 285 bbls. very good to fancy sold, in lots, at 58c.@65c. ⅌ gallon. Market otherwise very quiet; quotations as in our last. No further arrivals of foreign.

NAVAL STORES—Very dull at about former figures. Strained to good Strained Resin quoted at $2 10@$2 15 ⅌ 280 lb....Spirits Turpentine at 38½c. for merchantable, from yard. No dealings of importance reported.

OILS—Whale and Sperm have been quiet at unchanged rates. Linseed has been in very moderate request, with prices favoring buyers. Lard has been held firmly, but has been inactive. Menhaden has attracted more attention, and has been held more confidently. Cotton-seed Oil has been rather slow of sale at former figures. Other kinds inactive. We quote: Crude Whale, 65c.@75c.; Unbleached Whale, 70c.@75c.; Bleached Whale, 75c.@80c.; Crude Sperm, $1 75@$1 80; Unbleached Sperm, $1 95; Bleached do., $2; Lard-oil, $1 07½@$1 17½ for good to choice, and 90c.@$1 05 for No. 1; Red-oil, 60c.; Saponified do., 60c.@62½c.; Linseed-oil from 75c.@77c., in cks. and bbls.; Olive-oil, $1 15@$1 20, in cks. and bbls.; Menhaden, 40c.@43c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 44c.@48c.; Yellow do., 54c.@56c.; White do., 63c.; Paraffine, 22c.@27c.; Palm-oil, 8½c.; Tallow-oil, 75c.@85c.; Cod, 62c.@70c.; Neatsfoot, 85c.@$1 20; Cocoanut, 10c.@13c.

PETROLEUM—Refined has been purchased here, since our last, to the extent of 10,000 bbls., at 13½c., showing a further reduction. Market otherwise dull and heavy. Crude, in bulk, quoted at 6¾c.@7c.... Refined, in cases, 18½c.@19c. Naphtha nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in limited request, the firmer views of holders checking business. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 100 bbls. new Western Mess at $19 37½; 200 bbls. Prime Mess on private terms, quoted at $18@$18 25; with Extra Prime at $15@$15 50. And for forward delivery, of new Western Mess, 500 bbls., March options, at $19 45, quoted at the close at $19 40....Dressed Hogs in more demand, with City quoted at 8¾c.@9c., and Western at 8¼c.@8½c....Cut-meats quiet but held firmly; sales 2,000 Smoked Hams at 12½c.; small lots of Smoked Shoulders at 8¾c.@9c.; Pickled Hams at 10¾c.@10⅞c.; Pickled Shoulders, 7¾c., with Western Dry Salted Shoulders, in bxs., at 7⅝c.@7¾c., and Western Pickled Hams, in tcs., at 10⅜c.@11c....Bacon quoted ⅛c. ⅌ lb. dearer, on a moderately active inquiry: sales 100 bxs. City Long Clear at 10¼c.; 300 bxs. Western Short Clear at 10⅞c.; with Long and Short Clear quoted at 10½c.; and Short Rib at 10½c.@10⅝c. And for Western delivery, 500 bxs. Short Rib at 9⅞c....Lard has been in moderately active request and quoted somewhat stronger in price. Sales for early delivery, 280 tcs. Western Steam at 14 1-16c.@14⅛c.; small lots of Kettle at 14½c.@14⅝c.; 130 tcs. City Steam at 13¾c.@13⅞c.; with small lots of Refined within the range of 14c.@14⅜c. ⅌ lb. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 250 tcs., February, at 14 1-16c., quoted at the close at 14 1-16c.@14⅛c.; 1,750 tcs., March, at 14 3-16c., closing at 14⅛c.@14 3-16c.; and 250 tcs., April, at 14 5-16c....Beef has been slow of sale within the previous range. We quote at $10 50@$12 for Extra Mess, $9 50@$10 50 for Plain Mess, uninspected and inspected, and $15 50 for Packet, ⅌ bbl....Tierce Beef quoted at $20@$21 for Prime Mess, $22@$24 for India Mess, $33 for City Extra do. ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams dull at $18@$21 for ordinary to prime....Butter shows firmness in the instance of desirable grades, which have been in fairly active request. We quote firkins, tubs, and pails, from 20c.@35c. for ordinary to choice State and near-by products; 36c.@40c. for choice to very fancy do.; 15c.@27c. for poor to choice Western; 15c.@26c. for Rolls....Cheese has been moderately inquired for, with State Factory quoted at 13c.@16¾c. for fair to fancy; State Dairy, 7c.@15½c.; Western, 6c.@15½c. ⅌ lb....Eggs have been in limited supply and wanted within the range of from 37c.@43c. for ordinary to very choice, and 43c.@45c. for very choice to fancy fresh stock....Lime stock quoted at 25c.@32c. ⅌ dozen.

SEEDS—Clover quoted firm on light offerings and a moderate inquiry; 200 bags Western sold at 11¼c.; State quoted at 11¼c....Rough Flax dull at $2 20@$2 30; Timothy at $2 80@$3, and Calcutta Linseed, $2 30, gold, ⅌ bushel.

SOAP—Has been selling moderately in a jobbing way at about previous rates. The business has been mostly in domestic. Castile quoted at 8⅝c.@9c.; Colgate's Pale at 7½c., currency; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do. at 8c., less usual discount.

SPICES—A comparatively slow movement has been noted in this line, with values ruling rather weak. Mace quoted at $1 15@$1 20 for common to prime; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1 05@$1 07½; Cassia, 23c.@24c.; Cloves, 55c.@11c.; East India Pepper at 18½c.@19½c.; White Pepper at 26c.; Pimento at 11¼c.@11½c.; Ginger, 11½c.@12½c.

SUGARS—The movements in Raw have been on a more extensive scale, and the market has been quoted a shade firmer, on reduced offerings, particularly of foreign. Refiners have been purchasing more liberally at the current quotations. Holders show decided confidence. Sales have been made to-day of 3,168 hhds., 139 bxs., and 806 bags, including 715 hhds. new crop Centrifugal at 8¾c.; 400 hhds. do. at 8⅜c.; 642 hhds. and 139 bxs. old crop do. at 8⅞c.; 806 bags old do. at 8⅜c.; 1,300 hhds. New-Orleans at 7¼c.; 111 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 7c. And last evening, 4,500 bags Pernambuco at 7⅜c.; 540 hhds. old crop Refining Cuba at 7¾c. And recently, 750 hhds. old crop Centrifugal, (not previously made public,) at 8¼c. ⅌ lb. We now quote fair Refining at 7⅝c.@7⅞c.; good do., 7⅞c.@7⅞c.; prime do., 7⅞c.@8c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8⅛c.@8¾c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8⅛c.@8⅛c.; Centrifugal stock at 8¼c.@8¾c.; Manila bags, 7c.@7⅞c.; Molasses Sugar at 6⅝c.@7⅝c.; Melado, 4c.@6⅛c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars have been in more demand, with Crushed quoted up to 10½c.@10⅝c.; Powdered at 10⅛c.@10⅜c.; Granulated at 10⅛c.; A's at 9⅞c.@9⅞c., and Yellow at 8c.@9¼c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Trade has been very dull in private; values somewhat nominal. At the auction sale to-day through John H. Draper & Co., auctioneers, the prices realized showed some little irregularity, with but very little disposition to buy. There were 284 half-chests Young Hyson sold at 32½c.@34c.; 788 half-chests Gunpowder, 34½c.@58½c.; 25 half-chests, Hyson, 31½c.@38c.; 88 half-chests Young Hyson, 32½c.@53½c.; 33 half-chests Imperial at 30c.@46½c.; 113 half-chests Gunpowder, 29½c.@46c.; 506 half-chests Oolong, 26½c.@27½c. Also, 50 half-chests Japan, 50c.; 10 half-chests Congou, 50c.; 296 half-chests Japan, 48½c.@58½c.

TALLOW—Sold to the extent of 127,000 lb. good to prime at 8⅝c.@8¾c.; market weaker....Of Stearine, 5,000 lb. choice City, in hhds., sold at 14¾c.; and 75 tcs. prime Western at 14¼c.@14⅜c., the inside price for stock to arrive next week; market steady.

TOBACCO—Has been in moderate request at generally unaltered rates. Sales since our last 300 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 10½c.@22c.; 200 cases 1873 Connecticut Seed Leaf at 12c.@50c.; 50 cases 1872 do. at 8½c.@12c.; 60 cases 1873 Pennsylvania at 14c.; 36 cases 1873 Ohio at 12½c.; 100 cases sundry growths at 8½c.@55c., and 300 bales Havana at 87½c.@$1 25 ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Very dull; held at $1 09@$1 10, with $1 08 reported as the best bid.

WOOL—Trade shows rather more life, but is yet far from being satisfactory to holders, who appear more eager to place supplies, particularly of other than strictly fine qualities, with prices ruling rather weaker. Manufacturers are operating cautiously as yet. There is not much call noted from the trade. Sales have been reported, during the week, of equal to 117,000 lb. Domestic Fleece, in lots, at 52c.@56c.; 4,000 lb. Unwashed stock at 28c.@41c.; 19,000 lb. Scoured at 65c.@72c.; 28,000 lb. Combing at 48c.@65c.; 312 bales and 21,500 lb. Domestic Pulled, at 35c.@50c.; 120 bales choice Oregon, 2,000 lb. Georgia, and 50 bales Domestic on private terms; 105 pks. and 11,500 lb. Texas at 29c.@35c.; 48 bales and 91,000 lb. California Spring at 25c.@34½c.; 290 bales and 104,000 lb. California Fall at 15½c.@28c.; 20,000 lb. California Pulled at 40½c.; 50,000 lb. New-Zealand at about 57c., and 230 bales Cape, part at 31c. ⅌ lb.

FREIGHTS—An unusually light business has been reported in this line since our last. The ice blockade in the harbor very seriously interfered with trade. Ship-owners were less eager to make new engagements than they were urgent in pressing deliveries of stock, on previous contracts, especially to the steam-ships requiring prompt dispatch in loading. Several defaults in deliveries were complained of. Rates were more or less nominal in the berth line. The chartering movement was also exceptionally limited; rates without change of moment. Tonnage for Petroleum was in most request, mainly for the Continental ports, and to load here, at Philadelphia and Baltimore. Same demand was noted for vessels to load at Baltimore for Bremen, on the basis of 5s. 1½d.; and for Antwerp at about 5s. 3d., for Refined, ⅌ bbl. Grain tonnage attracted very little attention.... For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 450 bxs. Bacon at 40s.; and (rumored) 24,000 bushels Grain, on private terms, quoted wholly nominal, agents inviting bids even at a reduced basis for room, for prompt use; also a Norwegian bark, 380 tons, hence with about 2,200 bbls. Naphtha, at 5s. 6d., with option of London. ....For London, by sail, 200 tons Oil-cake at 27s. 6d. ⅌ ton; 2,000 bbls. do. at 2s. 9d. ⅌ bbl., and, by steam, 550 pks. Provisions on private terms....For Glasgow, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Flour on private terms, reported as at 2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl....For Antwerp, by steam, 500 tcs. Lard at 42s. 6d. ⅌ ton....For Bremen, a German bark, 692 tons, hence, with about 4,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. 3d., with option of Hamburg at 4s. 4½d. ⅌ bbl....For Porto Rico, an American schooner, 237 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms.... For Bermuda, an American brig, 392 tons, hence with general cargo, on private terms.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 12, 1875.

There was a slow trade in Beeves on this forenoon at ¼c.@½c. ⅌ lb. less than on Monday last. At Sixtieth Street Beeves sold at 10c.@13c. ⅌ lb., weights 6¼ to 8½ cwt. At Harsimus Cove, Beeves sold at 11c.@11½c. ⅌ lb.; weights 6¼ to 6½ cwt. Trade in Milch Cows, Veals, and Calves, too small to create a market. Sheep free of sale at ¼c. ⅌ lb. advance on last quotations. Live Hogs not offered for sale. City-dressed opened fair on yesterday's closing rates, being 8⅝c.@9c. ⅌ lb. Western-dressed, 8⅛c.@8¼c. ⅌ lb.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards.—T. C. Eastman sold for self 100 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 34 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 34 fair Illinois at 11c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 33 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 82 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¾c.@12c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 32 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; 32 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ⅌ lb., weight 8 cwt.; 32 choice Illinois Steers at 13c. ⅌ lb., weight 8½ cwt. W. Thompson sold for self and Coon 35 fair Illinois Steers at 11⅜c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 37 corn-fed Texan Steers at 10¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt.; held on sale 34 Illinois Steers, 72 Texan Steers.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—J. Kirby sold 89 Canada Sheep, weight 88 lb. ⅌ head, at 6¼c. ⅌ lb.; 100 Canada Sheep, weight 90 lb. ⅌ head, at 6¼c. ⅌ lb.; 205 Sheep, weight 89 lb. ⅌ head, at 6½c. ⅌ lb. Hume & Elliott sold 57 Ohio Sheep, weight 88 lb. ⅌ head, at 6¾c. ⅌ lb.; 316 Ohio Sheep, weight 88 lb. ⅌ head, at 7c. ⅌ lb.; 141 State Sheep, weight 111 lb. ⅌ head, at 7⅛c. ⅌ lb.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market—Judd & Buckingham sold 185 Ohio Sheep, weight 82 lb. ⅌ head, at 6⅛c. ⅌ lb.; 159 Ohio Sheep, weight 85 lb. ⅌ head, at 6⅛c. ⅌ lb.

At Harsimus Cove—Fitch & Freese sold for Graff & Co. 15 fair Indiana Steers at 11c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 18 fair Indiana Steers at 11¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 17 fair Indiana Steers at 11½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt. Coney & McPherson held on sale 3 cars of Horned Cattle. J. N. Pidcock sold 104 Ohio Sheep, weight 8,800 lb., at 6⅞c. ⅌ lb.; 161 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,130 lb., at 7⅛c. ⅌ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Sixtieth Street Yards for yesterday and to-day: 560 head of Horned Cattle.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for yesterday and to-day: 1,181 Sheep, including 656 Sheep held on the right bank of the Hudson, the river being obstructed by ice; 27 Calves also due.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Fortieth Street Hog Yards: 2,080, including 1,266 Sheep icebound at Weehawken; 1,790 Hogs and 131 Hogs due.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Harsimus Cove: 276 head of Horned Cattle, 2,367 Sheep, 1,721 Hogs.

BUFFALO, Feb. 12.—Cattle—Receipts, 748 head, making total supply for the week, 8,398 head, or 494 cars, against 430 cars same time last week, and 379 cars same time last year; no market to-day; fresh arrivals through consignments. Cows—Receipts during the week, 6 cars—5 of Dairy and 1 of new Milch and Springers; sales of Dairy Cows at $28@$35; new Milch and Springers, $40@$50. Calves—None offered this week. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 800 head, making the total supply for the week 16,200 head, against 20,800 head same time last week, and 13,300 head same time last year. Market slow at yesterday's prices. Sales 750 head, leaving 5 cars unsold, which will probably be shipped East in first hands. Of the number sold were 600 head Ohio Sheep, ranging from 82 to 92 lb., at $4 85@$5 50; and 150 head Michigan Sheep, averaging 92 lb., at $6. Hogs—Receipts, 3,200 head, making the total supply for the week 11,800 head, against 11,300 head same time last week, and 22,300 same time last year. Market moderately active. Sales 700 head; Yorkers, $6 80@$7 05; Heavy Hogs, $7 25@$7 40.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 12.—Cattle—Receipts, 323 cars, against 231 last week. Market opened sluggish and about ½c. ⅌ lb. lower; extra brought 7c.@7¼c.; common Texas, 4½c.; prime do., 5¾c. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 76 car-loads, against 66 last week; fair trade at steady prices, for common and good stock; shade advance for medium; common to fair Sheep, 5c.@6c.; fair to good, 6½c.@7c.; extra to prime, 7½c.@8c.; no sales of Lambs. Milch Cows—$45 for common, to $70 for good; demand slow.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—Cattle steady; moderate demand; receipts, 1,000 head; Extra grades scarce at $6 25@$6 75; Inferior to Good, $2 50@$5 50. Live Hogs firm, active; 10c. higher all round; receipts, 13,000 head; Light Weights, $6 30@$6 85; Ordinary to Extra Heavy, $6 70@$7 40; sales were chiefly made at $6 60@$7 10; shipments, 5,000 head. Dressed Hogs dull and nominal. Sheep firm and higher; Common to Extra, $4 50@$6 50.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat in fair demand and higher; No. 2 Spring, 84⅜c.@84½c., spot; 85½c., March; 86⅝c., April; No. 3 do., 80½c.@81c. Corn advanced and in fair demand; No. 2 Mixed, 62⅜c.@62½c., spot; 63c. bid, March; 64c. bid, April. Oats in fair demand and firm; No. 2, 52½c. bid, spot; 52⅝c. bid, March. Rye in good demand; No. 2, 98c. Barley dull and drooping; No. 2 Spring, $1 09½, spot; $1 05, March. Pork in fair demand and lower at $18 30@$18 35, spot; $18 45@$18 47½, March; $18 75, April. Lard dull; holders anxious to sell; sales at $13 57½, cash; $13 67½, March. Bulk Meats advanced; in fair demand; Shoulders, 6⅝c.@6¾c.; Short Rib Middles, 9⅝c.@9¾c.; Short clear do., 10c., all loose, spot. Whisky, $1 07. Receipts—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 31,000 bushels; Corn, 22,000 bushels; Oats, 8,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 45,000 bushels; Corn, 34,000 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels. At the afternoon call of the board, Wheat ⅛c. higher. Corn, 63⅝c. March. Oats unchanged. Pork a shade easier; prices unchanged. Lard a shade easier at unchanged prices.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 12.—Flour quiet and unchanged; in fair demand for low grades. Wheat dull and drooping; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 05½; No. 3 do., $1 02. Corn steady for spot; lower for futures; No. 2 Mixed, 63½c.@64c., cash in Elevator; 64½c.@65c., March; 67c. April. Oats dull; No. 2, 56c.@56½c. cash; 57c. March. Rye in improved demand at $1@$1 02. Whisky firm at $1 10. Pork held at $18 75, cash; sales at $19 70, July. Dry-salted Meats firm; little doing; Shoulders, 6⅞c.@7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅞c.@10c.; Clear Sides, 10c.@10¼c. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 8½c.@8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11c.; Clear Sides, 11¼c.@11⅜c. Lard higher at 13⅝c. Live Hogs weak; the bulk of the sales were at easier prices, but some extra heavy brought extreme rates; Yorkers, $6@$6 50; Packing, $6 60@$7 20; Extra, $7 40. Cattle in improved demand; sales of prime native Steers at $5 75; good, $5 50; fair, $5 10@$5 25; fair Colorado natives, $3 30@$3 60; fair to good Texans, $3@$4 50; good native Stockers, $4 25@$4 60. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 9,000 bushels; Corn, 12,000 bushels; Oats, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels; Hogs, 3,000 head.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 12.—Flour weak; Fine, $4 25; Superfine, $4 75; Double Extra, $5; Treble do., $5 12½@$5 25; choice do., $5 50@$6. Corn in good demand; Mixed, 86c.@87c.; Yellow and White, 87c.@88c. Oats firmer at 69c.@70c. Bran in good demand at $1 75. Hay dull; prime, $24; choice, $27. Pork declining in anticipation of better supplies; sales at $20 75. Dry Salted Meats in fair demand; Shoulders, 7⅜c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 10⅜c.@10⅝c. Bacon advanced; Shoulders, 8⅝c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 11½c.@11¾c. Hams dull at 13½c. Lard firmer; Tierce, packers', 14⅜c.; Refined, 14½c.; Keg, 15c. Sugar in good demand; common, 6⅛c.; fair to fully fair, 6⅝c.@7⅛c.; prime to choice, 7¾c.@8⅛c. Molasses—Light receipts and demand; inferior, 35c.; common, 38c.@40c.; Fair, 48c.@50c.; prime to choice, 53c.@60c. Whisky held higher; Louisiana, $1 14. Coffee unchanged. Exchange—New-York Sight, par; Sterling, $5 54. Gold, 114½.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12.—Flour dull; prices barely maintained; Superfine, $3 75@$3 87½; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota Family Extra, $4 75@$5 75; State, Indiana, and Ohio do., $5 25@$6; high grades, $6 25@$7 25. Wheat dull; Red, $1 17; Amber, $1 20@$1 25. Rye steady at 95c. Corn rather quiet; Yellow, 78c.@79c.; White, 78c. Oats in limited demand; White, 65c.@66c.; Mixed, 62c.@64c. Mess Pork quiet at $19 50@$20 50. Petroleum—Refined, 14c.@14¼c., Crude, 11¼c. Whisky nominal; Western iron-bound, $1 10. Clover-seed in good demand; Western, 11c.@11½c. Timothy and Flaxseed unchanged. Butter dull; New-York and Bradford County Extras, 35c.@37c.; Western do., 28c.@30c. do. Firsts, 24c.@27c.; Western Rolls, Firsts, 24c.@26c. Cheese firm; New-York Fancy, 16⅜c.@17c. Eggs steady; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware Fresh, 38c.@40c.; Western, 37c.@38c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 12.—Flour quiet; sales, 400 bbls.; Spring, $4 75@$5 25; Amber, $5@$5 75; White, $6@$6 75; Rye, $5@$5 25. Wheat dull and unchanged; 1 car No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 05½; asking $1 for No. 2 Chicago, $1 12@$1 15 for Red and Amber Winter, $1 20@$1 25 for White Winter. Corn more active and firm; sales, 12 cars new, on track, at 74c. Oats nominally 57c.; no demand. Rye inactive. Barley entirely nominal; Seeds firm; one car Timothy sold at $2 90; medium Clover quoted $6 75@$7; large Clover, $7 50. Malt—Transactions kept private; quotations entirely nominal. Mess Pork selling at $19 for heavy Mess. Lard, $14. Hogs—Sales, five cars Western at $8 20 for Dressed. High Wines unsettled and quotations nominal. The receipts were all through shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 24,000 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 2,500 bushels Barley.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 12.—Cotton quiet but firm; Low Middlings, 15c.@15⅛c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and heavy. Corn quiet and steady; White Southern, 78c.@80c.; Yellow do., 79c.; Western Mixed, 77c. Oats quiet; Southern, 67c.@68c.; White Western, 67c.; Mixed do., 65c.@66c. Rye steady at 98c.@$1 02. Hay dull; Pennsylvania and Maryland, $17@$20. Provisions firm and steady, with an active order trade. Pork, $19 25@$20. Bulk-meats—Shoulders, 7¼c.@7⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10⅛c.@10¼c. Bacon active; Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¼c.@11⅜c. Hams, 14c.@15c. Lard, 13¾c.@14½c. Butter quiet; most of the sales were of Western, at 22c.@28c. Petroleum quiet at 6¾c.@6⅞c. Coffee unchanged. Whisky steady; Western, $1 10.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12.—Wool steady; demand moderate; supply small. Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 55c.@56c.; X, 54c.@55c.; Medium, 56c.@57c.; Coarse, 50c.@52½c. New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western Fine, 49c.@51c.; Medium, 55c.@56c.; Coarse, 50c.@51c.; Combing, washed, 62c.@67c.; do., unwashed, 45c.@48c. Canada Combing, 62c.@65c.; Fine, unwashed, 35c.@36c.; Coarse and Medium do., 40c.@42c.; Tub-washed, 55c.@60c.; Colorado, washed, 25c.@30c.; do., unwashed, 22½c.@25c.; Extra and Merino, pulled, 45c.@50c.; No. 1 and Super, pulled, 45c.@48c.; Texas, Fine and Medium, 25c.@35c.; do., Coarse, 21c.@25c. California not quoted.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 12.—Flour quiet, dull. Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, 91c.; No. 2, 85⅝c.; March, 86¼c.; April, 87¼c. Oats quiet, declining. Corn firm, scarce; New, in store, 64c. Rye nominally firm; No. 1, $1 03. Barley unsettled; No. 2 Spring, March, $1 12; No. 3, in store, 96c. Provisions firm; Mess Pork, $18 25, cash; $18 45, March; Prime Mess, $17; Extra Prime Pork, $13; Sweet Pickled Hams firm at 10¼c.@11c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders firmly held at 6⅞c.@7c.; Middles, 9¼c.@10c. Prime Lard steady; Steam, 13⅝c.; Kettle, 14c. Receipts—Wheat, 9,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 5,000 bushels.

BOSTON, Feb. 12.—Flour inactive; Western Superfine, $4@$4 50; Common Extra, $4 50@$5; Wisconsin and Minnesota do., $5 25@$6 25; White Wheat Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, $5 50@$6 50; Illinois, $5 50@$7; St. Louis, $5 75@$8; Southern, $4 50@$8. Corn quiet at 83½c.@86½c. for Mixed and Yellow. Rye, 95c.@$1. Shorts—Fine Feed, and Middlings, $28@$32. Oats, 68c.@72c. for Mixed and White. Receipts—Flour, 2,200 bbls.; Corn, 9,338 bushels; Wheat, 400 bushels; Oats, 2,955 bushels; Shorts, 2,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 12.—Flour dull. Wheat quiet and weak; Red, $1 10@$1 12. Corn firm at 70c.@73c. Oats steady at 59c.@63c. Rye quiet and weak at $1 09. Barley dull. Butter unchanged. Clover Seed, 11½c.@11¾c. Pork firm at $18 75@$19. Lard firm; Steam, $13 62½@$13 67½; Kettle, 14c.@14¼c. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, 6⅞c., spot; 7¼c. buyer, April; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅝c.@9¾c.; Clear Sides, 10c.@10⅛c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10⅞c.@11c.; Clear Sides, 11⅜c.@11½c. Green Meats; Clear Rib Sides sold at 9⅜c.; hams dull at 10c.@10¼c. Whisky firm at $1 10.

TOLEDO, Feb. 12.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and declining; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 15; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 10; Extra do., $1 15; Amber Michigan, $1 07; May, $1 12½; No. 2 Red, $1 06. Corn dull and declining; High Mixed, 66c.; April, 69c.; May, 71c.; Low do., 65½c. Oats dull and declining; 56¾c. Clover-seed, $6 50. Dressed Hogs, Michigan, $8 15 for all weights. Receipts—Wheat, 8,000 bushels; Corn, 10,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 1,000 bushels; Corn, 4,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 12.—Flour quiet, unchanged; railroads being blocked with snow, there are no shipments. Wheat quiet; Extra White Michigan, $1 30 in round lots; $1 35 in car lots; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 18. Corn quiet at 87c.@88c. Barley nominally unchanged. Corn-meal, $37 for Bolted, $36 for Unbolted, ⅌ ton. Mill-feed steady; Shorts, $26; Shipstuffs, $27; Middlings, $30, per ton.

DETROIT, Feb. 12.—Flour dull and drooping. Wheat dull and declining; Extra, $1 11; No. 1, $1 08½@$1 09; Amber, $1 07½. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats dull and unchanged. Clover-seed nominally $6 40. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—9,000 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 12.—Flour dull; no shipments, owing to the snow blockade of the railroads; sales 400 bbls. at unchanged prices. Wheat quiet; Extra White Michigan, in round lots, held at $1 30; in car lots at $1 35; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 18. Corn quiet at 87c.@88c. Barley nominal.

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 12.—Spirits Turpentine dull at 34c. Resin firm; Strained, $1 70. Crude Turpentine steady; Hard, $1 50; Yellow Dip and Virgin, $2 50. Tar steady at $1 65.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 12.—Wheat, Rye, and Oats, dull but steady. Corn—Nos. 1 and 2 Mixed Western held at 81c. Barley quiet and easy; sales 10 cars No. 2 Canada at $1 35. Malt steady.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 12.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn dull at 68c.@70c. Oats steady at 62c.@64c. Rye unchanged. Pork firm at $20. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Bulk Meats in good demand and strong; Shoulders, 7⅛c.@7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¼c.@10½c.; Clear Sides, 10⅞c.@11c.; Sugar-Cured Hams, 13½c.@14c. Lard—Prime Steam, 14c.; Tierce, 14⅝c.@14¾c.; Keg, 15½c. Whisky firmer. Bagging 12c.@12½c.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 12.—Wheat and Corn dull and unchanged. Oats steady and unchanged. Petroleum steady; Standard White, in car lots, 11c.; Legal Test, 12c.; small lots, 1c.@2c. higher.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 12.—Flour quiet and unchanged; lower grades unchanged. Corn quiet; nominally 84c. Provisions quiet and unchanged.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 12.—The market for all articles is unchanged.

A FATAL LEAP.

Coroner Woltman was notified yesterday to hold an inquest in the case of James Morris, who died at Bellevue Hospital from injuries received on the evening of Jan. 24, by jumping out of a fourth story window at No. 1,214 Broadway, where he was employed as a janitor. On the evening in question Morris, who was intoxicated, quarreled with his wife and assaulted her. An officer of the Twenty-ninth Precinct Police was summoned to arrest him. As the policeman entered the room Morris sprang to the window, threw it open, and, before he could be prevented, leaped to the sidewalk. When he was picked up it was found that both legs and both arms were fractured. He was taken to the hospital, where he lingered until yesterday, when death ensued.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Friday, Feb 12, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, Ernest Hall, Esq., Referee, J. Thomas Stearns sold a three-story frame house, with lot 20 by 80, situate on Robbins avenue, north-east corner of Lexington street, town of Wilton, Twenty-third Ward, for $1,575, to Mrs. S. A. Appleton, second mortgagee. The property located on Railroad avenue, at Tremont, Twenty-fourth Ward, and Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward, billed for sale under another legal order, by the same auctioneer, was withdrawn, the foreclosure proceedings having been arranged. The legal sale, by James M. Miller, of a house and lot on East Forty-seventh street, east of Second avenue, was adjourned to the 18th inst.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales at the Exchange are as follows:

By Samuel A. Steele, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, —— ——, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 22.6 by 55.2, on West Fifty-fourth street, south side, 400 feet east of Tenth avenue.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William J. Martin, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot, No. 107 Mott street.

EXCHANGE SALE—FRIDAY, FEB. 12.

NEW-YORK.

By J. Thomas Stearns.

1 three-story frame house and lot, Robbins av., n. e. corner of Lexington st., Wilton, Twenty-third Ward, lot 20x80....$1,575

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Feb. 11.

Broadway, n. w. corner Circle, runs n. 23.10 ft., thence w. 41.6 ft., thence s. 25 ft., thence e. 51.7 ft. to Circle, thence n. 4.9 ft.; William E. Peet to Vernon K. Stevenson	$23,000
Grand st., Nos. 47 and 49, 34.6x50; Friend and Mary B. Pitts to Laura L., wife of Daniel C. Warner	12,167
Prospect place, e. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 42d st., 16.8x58, foreclosure; S. J. Bidlack to Walter L. Cutting, Executor	100
21st st., No. 125 East, 27x98.9; D. D. Field to D. Field	50,000
40th st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 9th av., 16.8x98.9; P. A. Crocker to J. Bodfish	7,500
53d st., s. s., 114 ft. e. of 7th av., 56x84; G. Moore, A. T. Senell, W. F. Martin, and Sarah Cochran, Executors, &c., of S. Cochran, to John W. Stevens	25,000
71st st., s. s., 141.8 ft. w. of 3d av., 16.9x100.5; C. H. Vandewater to J. C. Gulick	19,000
74th st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 11th av., 50x140.9; 74th st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 11th av., 25x148.3; Harriet N., wife of B. J. H. Trask, to Ebenezer H. Balch	30,000
2d av., e. s., 20.10 ft. s. of 115th st., 80x75; T. Meyer to B. A. Willis	65,500
5th av., e. s., 75.9 ft. s. of 97th st., 25.2x100; B. A. Willis to C. A. Gunst	30,000
6th av., w. s., 44.11 ft. s. of 132d st., 25x75; B. A. Willis to C. A. Gunst	6,750
6th av., w. s., 24.11 ft. s. of 131st st., 25x75; B. A. Willis to C. A. Gunst	6,750
8th av., n. w. corner 118th st., 50.6x100; James Rufus Smith to Myer S. Isaacs	13,167

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—ELEGANT WIDE HOUSE AND grounds for sale on the crown of Murray Hill, one of the widest and most costly houses in the City; lot 50 feet wide; furniture, paintings, &c., elegant and expensive; will be sold as it stands, viz.: House, grounds, furniture, works of art, &c., for $50,000 less than cost. Family about leaving the City. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE IN TWENTY-THIRD WARD—A cottage containing nine rooms, with modern improvements, situate on high ground; neighborhood first-class; convenient to horse or steam cars; on reasonable terms. For particulars, inquire of JAMES L. PARSHALL, on Washington av., corner 167th st., Morrisania.

THAT MAGNIFICENTLY-BUILT, PLANNED, and finished new, full-sized dwelling, with superb dining-room, extension mirrors, &c., No. 41 West 56th st., twenty doors from 5th av., and near the entrance into Central Park, for sale at an extreme bargain to an immediate purchaser; seen without permit. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st., or No. 31 East 17th st.

BUILDING ON BROADWAY, SPLENDIDly situated, between Fulton and Chambers sts., one of the finest locations in the City for insurance companies or any other business, for sale on easy terms. Inquire of REED & HOYT, No. 229 Broadway.

THE MODEL SUNDAY NEWSPAPER: THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

ALL THE NEWS, THE BEST CORRESPONDENCE, INTERESTING ORIGINAL ARTICLES, THE CREAM OF THE CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE TIMES HAS THE LARGEST RESPECTABLE CIRCULATION IN THE COUNTRY.

IT IS THE VERY BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

Look out for To-morrow's New-York Times.

FORTY-SEVENTH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A full-size four-story brown-stone residence, in perfect order; Columbia College lease-hold; price low. B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 337 6th av.

PRICE $1,000.—A PRETTY COTTAGE CONtaining five rooms, and the lot it stands on, all for $1,000; part cash and the balance in monthly payments. Apply at Real Estate Head-quarters, corner 3d av. and 26th st., between 9 and 11 A. M.

AT A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE—TWO FOUR-story houses, 23d st., near 6th av., lots 50 by 100; also, first-class brown-stone house, 46th st., near 5th av., 25 by 60. S. EDDY, No. 1 Park place.

A MURRAY ST. STORE, FIVE-STORY brown-stone front, cheap. REED & HOYT, No. 229 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A FARM, WITH BUILDINGS, FOR SALE or exchange, very cheap, of 100 acres of excellent arable and meadow land in Greenfield, eight miles from Saratoga Springs. It contains a large young orchard of choice apple, pear, and plum trees. It is very well watered. A copious trout brook flows through it, which, on the grounds, forms at one point a beautiful cataract of seventy feet in height. Apply to J. W. McDERMOTT, No. 322 Broadway, New-York.

HOMES IN THE COUNTRY.

At Roselle, one of the most beautiful places on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, forty-five minutes from New-York, a first-class house, with twelve rooms, five blocks from depot. Also, several houses of less value in same vicinity, for sale or to rent. Photographs to be seen in this office. Also, beautiful farm, highly improved; superior location. Persons desiring to secure good economical homes can apply to WILLARD & STONE, No. 164 Broadway.

ONLY $1,000 DOWN, AND LONG TIME for balance, for a perfect gem of a suburban dwelling, at Flushing, (the prettiest little city in America), with excellent schools, churches, and good society. Apply at HITCHCOCK'S Real Estate Head-quarters, corner 3d av. and 26th st., between 9 and 11 A. M.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

TO LET OR LEASE—A FARM OF ABOUT THIRty-five acres; eighteen miles (near station) on Northern Railroad, New-Jersey; good buildings; rent $480; house furnished. Address Lock-box B Jersey City Post Office.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY—CENTRAL NEW-Jersey Land Improvement Company have houses, lots, and land by the acre for sale at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. D. HOPE, or ELSTON MARSH, No. 119 Liberty st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A FINE SUBurban property in Poughkeepsie, to let, furnished or unfurnished; a first-class house in Poughkeepsie. PETER A. H. JACKSON, No. 103 Fulton st., New-York.

GREENWICH, RIVERSIDE, STAMFORD. —Attractive country homes to rent, furnished and unfurnished; all prices; many others for sale. Address J. W. ATWATER, Riverside Station, Conn.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—MOST DESIRABLE property to sell or rent. Apply to RANDOLPH BROS., No. 111 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

WANTED TO RENT—A VERY SMALL HIGH-stoop house in a good neighborhood, in good order, and not above 34th st. Address, with full particulars, rent, &c., M. B., Box No. 5,459 Post Office.

WANTED TO LEASE—A LARGE, COMPLETELY furnished house, suitable for keeping boarders, 9th to 14th sts., 3d to 6th avs. Address, with full particulars, EXPERIENCE, Station D.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIvate residences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, rent per annum from $500 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years. K. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row, Manager.

TO LET—ON MURRAY ST., NEAR COLLEGE place, five-story store, 25x85, $2,800; also five lofts corner Gold and Frankfort sts., $1,200; No. 381 Pearl st., $2,000. Apply to GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 292 Broadway.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop house on Murray Hill; house, 25x60 feet, in perfect order; possession on or about 15th April if desired. For terms, &c., apply to owner, JAMES BUCHAN, No. 190 Elizabeth st.

A PHYSICIAN, DESIROUS OF GIVING UP housekeeping, wishes to meet a respectable private family willing to take the greater portion of his centrally located, furnished house; board for owner's family, (four adults,) fuel, and gas will be taken in lieu of rent. Address CONCORD, Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

HOUSES TO RENT.—A FULL LIST OF HOUSES and parts of houses to rent in New-York and vicinity, with rent of each, will appear in the SUNDAY NEWS TO-MORROW.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT AT LENOX, MASS.—A DESIRABLE house for the season or a term of years. Apply to Mrs. WM. THOMSON, No. 298 Madison av., City.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.—A SMALL CONvenient well-built three-story house, between 15th and 30th sts. and Lexington and 6th avs., cheap for cash; immediate possession wanted. Address L, Box No. 184 New-York Post Office, with full description and price.

WANTED—A MODERATE-SIZED HOUSE WITHIN the limits of 8th and 40th sts., Lexington and 7th avs.; neighborhood must be very good, and price not above $25,000. Address, giving location, PURCHASER, Post Office box No. 2,818.

REAL ESTATE.—ANY PERSON OWNING COAL Lands in the neighborhood of Knoxville, Tenn., and wishing to dispose of same, please address JAMISON, Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET, IN THE BIBLE HOUSE—STORE ON Astor place, and offices on second and third stories, and basement for storage purposes. Apply at office of Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LOFTS TO LET ON Vesey, Barclay, and Leonard sts., Broadway block. Inquire of J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

OFFICES TO LET, OPPOSITE NEW POST OFfice, corner Broadway and Park place; the most desirable location in City, at very low rents. Apply on premises, over Broadway Bank, Room No. 14.

CANAL ST. PROPERTY TO LEASE.—NO. 323, near Broadway; No. 387, near People's Bank, five years' lease at $3,000 per year; whole building. Inquire of MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union square.

TO LET—THREE LOFTS CORNER OF FULTON and William sts., formerly occupied by A. B. Sands & Co. Suitable for business requiring strong light. Apply to A. B. SANDS & CO., No. 130 William st.

TO LET—STORES AND LOFTS IN CANAL ST., OPposite Earle's Hotel, running through to Walker st. Apply to GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 292 Broadway.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THEOPHILE JOUANIQUE, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 49 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the second day of August next.—Dated, New-York, the 28th day of January, 1875.
CHARLES COUDERT, Jr., Administrator.
jan30-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NICHOLAS G. KORTRIGHT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of G. Tillotson, Counselor at Law, No. 335 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated, New-York, the 9th day of December, 1874.
BENJAMIN COLLINS, Administrator.
SARAH J. KORTRIGHT, Administratrix, of said deceased.
d12-law6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADON SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of Adon Smith, Jr., No. 9 Bridge street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of May next. Dated New-York, the 12th day of Nov. 1874.
JONAH D. F. SMITH,
ADON SMITH, JR.,
Executors.
o15-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN F. BREEDEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 39 Barclay street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the 11th day of September, 1874.
WILLIAM H. BREEDEN, Administrator.
s12-law6mS*

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.
OFFICE OF THE SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR, No. 74 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon of Feb. 13, 1875, for the piping required for warming the hospital building; also for marble floors, wash basins, &c.; also iron doors for coil chambers. Plans and specifications may be seen at the Governor's office, by applying to R. P. SMYTH, builder, Sailors' Snug Harbor, Staten Island.

Bids will be received separately for the different kinds of work. The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any bid which shall not be deemed to the interest of the institution.
THOMAS GREENLEAF, Controller.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT-HOUSE.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Commissioners for the erection of a New Court-house in the Third Judicial District, until 12 o'clock noon, Feb. 17, 1875, for carpenters' work, slaters' and tinners' work, and plumbers' work. For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

HAY, STRAW, OATS, AND FEED.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Fire Department until 12 o'clock noon, Feb. 19, 1875, for furnishing Hay, Straw, Oats, and Feed.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

AERIAL FIRE LADDERS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Fire Department until 12 o'clock noon, Feb. 19, 1875, for building four Aerial Fire Ladders.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

PROPOSALS FOR SUGAR.—DEPARTMENT of Public Charities and Correction until Feb. 16, 1875. See *City Record*.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ALL FOR ONE DOLLAR.

121. Be This Our Plea. Hymn for Lent.
152. The Dear Little Shamrock. Song. Cherry.
171. La Timballe d'Argent. Opera Bouffe.
174. Il Talismano. (Waltz.) For Violin and Piano. Operatic.
175. La Princesse de Trebizonde. Lancers. Meyer.
177. La Fille de Madame Angot. Lancers. Meyer.
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180. You Never Miss the Water, &c. Howard.
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FOR MARCH.

No. 111 William st., New-York.

COAL AND WOOD.

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GEORGE'S CREEK CUMBERLAND COAL.

THE NEW CENTRAL COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND,

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LOST.—OPERA-GLASS, $15 REWARD—SUPPOSED between 5th av. and 42d st., or Park Theatre, Broadway and 22d st., or in omnibus; Chevalier maker; shell case, gilt mountings and patent hinge; outside case purple velvet. Finder returning the same to No. 312 Madison av. will receive the above reward and thanks of the owner.

LOST OR STOLEN.—BANK BOOK NO. 78,506, and three others, of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. The finder will be rewarded on leaving them at the bank, No. 51 Chambers st.
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WATCHES, FRENCH CLOCKS, AND JEWelry repaired by first-class workmen, for many years with Bishop & Rein, Fifth Avenue Hotel.
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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

Dr. THOMSON'S BIBLE-CLASS, SUNDAY, 5 P. M.; young men's meeting, SUNDAY, 6 P. M.

SERVICE OF SONG, led by cornet and organ, Congregational singing, 7:30 o'clock.

ADDRESS TO YOUNG MEN at 8 o'clock by Mr. HENRY VARLEY, the well-known Evangelist, of England.

On MONDAY, 15th; TUESDAY, 16th; WEDNESDAY, 17th; THURSDAY, 18th, and FRIDAY, 19th inst., Mr. VARLEY will conduct Bible readings at 4 o'clock afternoon, and preach to young men at 8 o'clock evening; all in ASSOCIATION HALL, corner 23d st. and 4th av.

A MEETING COMMEMORATING THE FIFtieth or jubilee year of the American Tract Society will be held in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, Dr. Adams, to-morrow, 7:30 P. M. Rev. Dr. Tyng will preside, and addresses may be expected from Rev. Henry Darling, D. D., of Albany; Secretary McLain, of the American Bible Society, and Rev. Isaac Riley, of this City.

ALL SOULS CHURCH, CORNER 4TH AV. and 21st st.—Sunday, Feb. 14, Rev. Dr. Bellows will preach at 11 A. M. Dr. Bellows will deliver the third sermon of his course on "Family Life and Training" at 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school, 9:30 A. M. Seats free in the evening.

AT FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, West 46th st.—Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., Pastor, will preach Sunday morning at 10:30, and evening at 7:30 o'clock. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. All will be cordially welcome.

ABBOTT, REV. WM. P., PASTOR OF WASHington Square Methodist Episcopal Church, will preach at 7:30 P. M. Communion at 10:30 A. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:30 P. M. Strangers invited and welcome.

AT ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 4th av. and 22d st.—On Sunday, preaching by Rev. Dr. Chapman at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's meeting at 6:30 P. M. Lecture Wednesday evening at 7:45.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av. Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. The Rector will preach.

AT THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 25th st., Rev. A. C. Osborn, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching Feb. 14, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school at 2:30 o'clock.

ALLEN STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH —Seats free. Preaching morning and evening. All are welcome. Rev. George O. Phelps, Pastor.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH.
East 50th st., between 1st and 2d avs.
Rev. William H. Thomas, Pastor, will preach
Sunday, at 10:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER OF Downing and Bedford sts.—Rev. P. L. Davies, Pastor, will preach Sabbath morning and evening at the usual hours. Baptism after evening service. Strangers cordially invited.

BISHOP LITTLEJOHN, OF LONG ISLAND, will preach at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, 5th av., above 45th st., in the evening at 7:30. Morning service—Holy Communion at 10:30.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT,
Corner Madison av. and 28th st.,
Rev. C. C. TIFFANY, Rector.
Sunday-school at 9 A. M.
Divine services, morning at 10:30, afternoon at 3:30.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER OF Park av., and 34th st.—Rev. William R. Alger will preach at 11 and 7:30. Morning subject, "Things Seen and Temporal, as related to Things Unseen and Eternal." Evening—"How Much Owest Thou? or, the Debts of Man."

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Look out for To-morrow's New-York Times.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, (PRESBYterian,) corner of Park av. and 35th st.—Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., the Pastor, will preach on Sunday, the 14th inst., at 11 A. M., and Rev. Erskine N. White, D. D., at 3:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. Lecture Wednesday at 7:45 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADIson av. and 35th st.—Sunday, Feb. 14., morning service, 10:30 o'clock; afternoon service, 3:30 o'clock. Rev. E. S. Widdeman, of the Chapel of the Reconciliation, will preach in the morning, and Rev. Wm. P. Pearce, (minister in charge,) in the afternoon.

CHRISTIANITY AND SOCIAL MORALS.—The last sermon in the course will be given on Sunday evening, in Christ Church, 5th av., corner of 35th st., by Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D. Subject—"Modern Charity—Some of its Mistakes." Services commence at 7:30 o'clock.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., between 5th and 6th avs. On Sunday morning, the Pastor, Rev. R. S. MacArthur, will preach. Subject: "Christ's Great Sorrow." In the evening, Rev. Halsey W. Knapp, Pastor of Laight Street Church, will preach. Strangers cordially invited.

COME TO THE FOUNTAIN.—BISHOP SNOW, the Second Advent messenger, will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"The Fountain of Pure Water now Opened to the Church of Christ."

CHURCH IN 42D ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—The West Presbyterian.—Preaching every Sunday morning at 10:30 and evening at 7:30 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D.

COOPER UNION.—CITY MISSION SERVICES.—Rev. David Mitchell will preach in the large Hall of the Cooper Union to-morrow evening at 7:30 o'clock. Seats free. All made welcome.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 16TH st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Sunday, 7:30 P. M., lecture by Rev. W. W. Andrews on "Present Movements for the Reviving of Worship."

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST,
28th st., near Broadway.
Rev. D. R. VAN BUSKIRK, Pastor.
Will preach on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

You are cordially invited.

EIGHTEENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, Rev. M. S. Terry, Pastor.—Services at 10:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M. Subject in the morning, "The Woman and the Dragon," being the ninth discourse in the series of sermons on the Apocalypse.

E. V. WILSON LECTURES FOR SOCIETY of Progressive Spiritualists, No. 57 West 33d st., near Broadway, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Spiritual tests are given after the lectures. Children's Lyceum meets at 2:30 P. M. Sociable on the 24th inst.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
Madison av. and 47th st.
Rev. WM. T. SABINE Rector.
Sunday-school at 9 A. M.
Divine services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
The Rector will preach in the morning. Bishop CUMMINS will occupy the pulpit in the evening.
All cordially invited.

FIRST FREE METHODIST CHURCH, NO. 329 West 37th st.—Rev. W. Gould, District Chairman, will preach on Sunday next, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6:30 o'clock. Seats free. Strangers welcome; Christ invites.

FREE CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, 14th st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. W. J. Seabury, Rector.—Sunday, 14th inst., holy communion at 7:30 A. M. Morning prayer, 10:30 A. M. Children's service at 3:30 P. M. Evening prayer and sermon at 7:30 P. M.

FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, 34TH st., between 7th and 8th avs., Rev. L. H. King, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Seats free. All welcome.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH av. and 11th st.—Rev. Wm. M. Paxton, D.D., Pastor, will preach, morning, at 10:30; afternoon, 3:30 o'clock. Strangers cordially invited.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, 39TH ST. AND 4th av.—Preaching by Rev. T. D. Anderson, D.D., Pastor, at 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

HENRY VARLEY,
AT ASSOCIATION HALL,
will speak to young men, at 8 o'clock, evening of Sunday, the 14th inst., and at 4 o'clock, afternoons, will conduct Bible Readings, and at 8 o'clock, evenings, will speak to young men on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.
ALL SEATS FREE.

LYRIC HALL, 6TH AV., BELOW 42D ST.—O. B. Frothingham will preach on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Subject, "The Devout Life." Sunday-school at 3. Bible class at 4 P. M.

JANE STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. Fletcher Hamblin, Pastor.—The Praying Band, Samuel Halstead, leader, will have charge of the services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M., 3 P. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. All are invited.

JANE STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. J. D. Graham, of Newburg, N. Y., will preach on Sabbath, at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M. All are cordially invited to attend.

LENT SERVICES.—CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPtist, Lexington av., corner 35th st., Rev. Dr. Duffie, Rector.—Sundays, 10:30 A. M., 3:30 P. M. Wednesdays, 10:30 A. M.; lecture, 4 P. M. Fridays, 10:30 A. M.; evening, 7:30, with lecture.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner 31st st., Rev. Joseph F. Elder, Pastor. Rev. Warren Randolph, D. D., of Philadelphia, will preach at 10:30 A. M., and Rev. B. A. Cordo, D. D., of Jersey City, at 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Monthly concert at 3 P. M.

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN Church.—Rev. Henry Darling, D. D., of Albany, is expected to preach in this church to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner of 9th av. and 31st st., Pastor, Rev. S. B. Rossiter.—Services at 10:30 and 7:30. Morning subject—"Conscience." Evening subject—"Saving Faith;" the sixth of a series of sermons on the "Salvation of the Soul." Young people's meeting at 7 o'clock.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH CHAPEL, CORner of William, Fulton, and Ann sts., entrances No. 103 Fulton and No. 58 Ann st.—Preaching every Sabbath by Rev. George J. Mingins, of City Missions, morning at 10:30, evening at 7:30 o'clock. In this chapel the Fulton st. prayer-meeting is held daily at 12 o'clock.

N. Y. S. S. ASSOCIATION.—THE "PRIMARY" Class this afternoon, as usual. Also, the "Superintendent's" Class next Tuesday afternoon; the "Normal" Class, conducted by Rev. Dr. Vincent, next Friday evening, in Dr. Crosby's Church chapel. All teachers invited.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING at the Mariners' Church, corner Catharine and Madison sts., to-morrow, at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy, and at 3 o'clock, at No. 278 Water st., by Associate Pastor, Rev. Benj. F. Millard.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.—Monthly meeting, Monday evening next, at 7:30 o'clock, at Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner 22d st. Address by Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, D. D., on "The Child's Conscience and How to Deal with it." Lesson—"Caleb's Inheritance," taught by Rev. H. D. Ganse, D. D.

OLD JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by Pastor, Rev. N. G. Cheney, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free. All cordially invited.

PILGRIM CHURCH, 33D ST., WEST OF 8TH av., J. S. Kennard, Pastor.—At 10:30 A. M. sermon—"Harmony of the Law and Grace." At 7:30 P. M.—"What is the Unpardonable Sin?" All welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, Madison av., corner 53d st.—Preaching to-morrow by the Pastor, Rev. Charles S. Robinson, D. D., at 11 A. M., and by Rev. Dr. Cuyler, of Brooklyn, at 7:30 P. M.

REV. S. D. BURCHARD, D. D., PASTOR, will preach in the Thirteenth Street Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on Sabbath morning at 10:30. Subject—"The True Penitent." Evening at 7:30. Subject—"The Moral Aspects of Business and Trade."

REV. DR. GEER WILL REPEAT, BY REquest, a sermon recently preached on "The Prophets," on Sunday evening, 14th inst., at 7:30 o'clock, in St. Timothy's Church, 56th and 57th sts., midway between 8th and 9th avs.

REV. DR. R. S. MORAN WILL PREACH in the Forty-second Street Presbyterian Church, (between 7th and 8th avs.,) on Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Subject, "The Elements which Insure the Progress and Perpetuity of the Christian Religion."

REV. SAMUEL M. HAMILTON, PASTOR OF Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th st., between 5th and 6th avs., will preach to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Lecture Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

REV. R. B. KELSAY, OF PASSAIC, N. J., WILL preach in the Central Baptist Church, 42d st., between 7th and 8th avs., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Strangers made welcome.

SEVENTEENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH,
near 2d av.
Rev. J. M. REID, D. D.,
will preach on SUNDAY, at 10:30 A. M.
Sunday-school Missionary Anniversary at 2 P. M.
Interesting speakers, singing by the children, &c.
Rev. L. W. PILCHER,
of the
PEKING MISSION, CHINA,
will preach at 7:30 P. M. Seats free.

ST. JOHN'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
53d st., between Broadway and 8th av.,
Rev. JAMES M. KING, Pastor.
Preaching at 10:30 A. M. by the Pastor;
At 7:30 P. M. by Rev. S. D. BROWN, D. D.
Free church. All are welcome.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. Dr. Price, Rector; Rev. A. B. Hart, Associate. Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. Strangers cordially welcomed.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, Rector.—Services: Celebration at 7:30 A. M.; morning prayer, 9; litany and celebration, (choral,) 10:30. Children's service at 3 P. M. Evening prayer (choral) at 7:30 o'clock.

ST. ANDREW'S P. E. CHURCH, HARLEM (127th st. and 4th av.)—Rev. George B. Draper, D. D., Rector. Morning service at 10:30; evening service at 7:30. Sunday-school 9 A. M.; children's singing-school 8 P. M. Strangers welcome.

SEVENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. Mr. Pilcher, from China, will preach Sunday morning at 10:30, and Rev. Reuben Nelson, of the Book Concern, in the evening at 7:30. Seats all free. Strangers cordially invited.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV. —Free seats. Sunday services at 7 and 10:30 A. M., 4 and 8 P. M., and for deaf mutes at 2:45 P. M. During Lent, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8, 12, 4, and 8; other days, 8, 12, and 4.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 2D AV. AND 10TH ST.—Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Rev. Brockholst Morgan will preach both morning and evening.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST ST., NEAR 5th av., Rev. C. S. Harrower, the former Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. All welcome.

THE BIBLE
VS. REV. T. DEWITT TALMAGE,
At the Church of Our Saviour,
57th st., near 8th av.,
Rev. JAMES M. PULLMAN, Pastor.

Sunday morning at 11, a review of a sermon preached last Sunday morning in the Brooklyn Tabernacle by Rev. T. Dewitt Talmage, entitled "The Bible vs. Universalism."

Evening at 7:45, a second familiar talk with young men and women on "Business and Marriage."

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH,
2d av., between 10th and 11th sts.,
Rev. JAMES BOARDMAN HAWTHORNE, Pastor.
Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
Morning,
"CROSS BEARING."
Evening,
Rev. Dr. RANDOLPH,
of Philadelphia, Penn., will preach.

Young men and strangers cordially invited.

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THIRTY-FOURTH STREET REFORMED CHURCH, Rev. Isaac Riley, Pastor.—Divine service in this church to-morrow, 14th inst. Preaching at 10:30 A. M., by the Pastor, and at 7:30 P. M., by Rev. H. D. Ganse.

THE GRAND ORGAN IN DR. HALL'S Church, 5th av., for sale. This instrument is one of the finest in New-York. Apply at Jardine's factory, East 39th st.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET PRESBYterian Church.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Rev. Erskine N. White, Pastor, will preach in the morning, and Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, of the Church of the Covenant, will preach in the evening.

WM. D. CLEGG, SUPERINTENDENT OF THE Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, No. 40 New Bowery, New-York, will deliver an address on the work of the Mission, in the Sands Street M. E. Church, Brooklyn, Sunday afternoon, 14th inst. Services commence at 2:30 o'clock. Singing by a large company of the Mission children, under the direction of Prof. Theo. E. Perkins. All are cordially invited to attend.

WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET UNITED Presbyterian Church.—Preaching to-morrow by the Pastor, Rev. John Kirkpatrick, at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON AV., CORNER 38TH st., Rev. John N. Galleher, Rector.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

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(NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE)
GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

GREEK.—HAMILTONIAN METHOD.

A course of twenty lessons in Greek will be commenced by Dr. L. TAFEL at his residence, No. 82 Hewes st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Feb. 16. As a text-book he will use his interlinear translation of Matthew. The lessons, one and a half hours each, will be three times a week in the evening. Those wishing to partake will apply for particulars to F. GOERWITZ, No. 35 Walker st., New-York.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal. Sixty-eighth semi-annual term opens Feb. 18, 1875. Facilities and location widely known.

COTTAGE HILL, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Rev. and Mrs. George T. Rider educate twenty young ladies in the most thorough manner; French spoken; home culture.

MRS. M. S. PARKS' BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, No. 13 Livingston av., New-Brunswick, N. J., will open its next term Feb. 1. Pupils charged from time of entrance.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N.Y.—The Spring Session of nineteen weeks opens Feb. 17. Send for circular. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.—N. Y. SOCIETY Library, 67 University place. Drawing, water color and oil painting. Evening classes Wednesdays and Saturdays.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies and children, reopened Oct. 1, at No. 7 East 42d st.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 Madison av., 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

PEEKSKILL (N. Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY. —New building and gymnasium. $400 per annum.

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BALTIC.................SATURDAY, Feb. 13, at 11 A. M.
BELGIC.................SATURDAY, Feb. 20, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC...............SATURDAY, Feb. 27, at 10 A. M.
CELTIC.................SATURDAY, March 6, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room, and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. For sailings after February the saloon rates will be $80 and $100, gold.

Drafts from £1 upward.

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R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

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NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

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On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

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PARTHIA....WED., Feb. 24 | CUBA......WED., March 17

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CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Feb. 13, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER......Saturday, Feb. 20, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Feb. 27, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, March 6, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.......Saturday, March 13, at noon.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80, $80, and $75, gold.

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Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River.
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The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE, DANRE...............SATURDAY, Feb. 20
FRANCE, TRUDELLE.............SATURDAY, March 6
VILLE DE PARIS, LACHESNEZ....SATURDAY, March 20

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)

First Cabin, $125.......Second, $75.......Third, $35

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 55 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA...............Saturday, Feb. 13
STATE OF NEVADA................Wednesday, Feb. 24
STATE OF INDIANA...............Wednesday, March 10

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails.

The following Steamers are appointed to sail
FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia. | From New York.
Nederland, March 10 | Switzerland, Feb. 26
Vaderland, April 3

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia. | For New York.
Nederland, Feb. 14 |
Vaderland, March 10 | Switzerland, March 22

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin, $90. Second Cabin, $60

Steerage tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information, apply to GEORGE W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, Gen. Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Phila.
B. vonder Becke, General European Agent, Antwerp.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN.......Feb. 16, at 2 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. FORSYTH..........March 2, at 1 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

AMERICAN LINE.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN,

Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:

*MANHATTAN....Feb. 11 | OHIO........March 4
PENNSYLVANIA..Feb. 18 | *MINNESOTA...March 11
INDIANA.......Feb. 25 | ILLINOIS....March 18

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:

Cabin $75 to $100, according to accommodations.

Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., Liverpool. | N. & J. CUMMINS & BROS., Queenstown.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship HANSA, Capt F. KLUGKIST, will sail on SATURDAY, Feb. 13, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 2d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship NECKAR, Capt. J. C. MEYER, on SATURDAY, Feb. 20.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN.

First cabin.....................$100 gold.
Second cabin.....................60 gold.
Steerage.........................24 currency.

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL

Erin...Feb. 13, 10:30 A. M. | France....Feb. 27, 10 P. M.
Italy....Feb. 20, 3 P. M. | The Queen, March 6, 3 P.M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

Greece...................Friday, Feb. 12, 10 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE

Steamers leave Pier 3 North River at 3 P. M., as follows

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MEXICO.................Tuesday, Feb. 16
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, (new).......Thursday, Feb. 18
CITY OF NEW-YORK...............Thursday, Feb. 25

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,

calling at Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.

CITY OF MEXICO.................Tuesday, Feb. 16
CITY OF HAVANA.................Tuesday, March 9

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Feb. 20 and March 13 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,

SEMI-WEEKLY, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Saturday, Feb 13.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Feb. 22, at 9 o'clock A. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE, (Including all necessaries for the trip:)

New-York to San Francisco—Cabin, $100; steerage, $50, currency.

San Francisco to Yokohama, $250, gold.

San Francisco to Hong Kong, $300, gold.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:

ACAPULCO, Com. A. G. Gray, Feb. 16, 12 noon.

HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. W. H. Rathbun, Feb. 27, 12 noon.

And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China as follows:

CITY OF PEKING......................Feb. 15
ALASKA..............................March 1
CITY OF TOKIO.......................March 15

For freight or passage or further information apply at the Company's office on wharf foot of Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director. | H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW. STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD, TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST:

Cabin, $50, $60, and $70, according to accommodations.

INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE as low as by any other first-class line.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

THE MODEL SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

ALL THE NEWS,
THE BEST CORRESPONDENCE,
INTERESTING ORIGINAL ARTICLES,
THE CREAM OF THE CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE TIMES HAS THE LARGEST RESPECTABLE CIRCULATION IN THE COUNTRY.

IT IS THE VERY BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

Look out for To-morrow's New-York Times.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD. WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 13, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Feb. 20, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

GULF STREAM, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, from Pier No. 12, North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLUMBIA.

First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

NASSAU, KINGSTON, and COLUMBIA.

ANDES.................................Feb. 23.
ETNA..................................March 13.

HAYTI, VENEZUELA and CURACOA.

ALPS..................................Feb. 20.
ATLAS.................................March 4.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS Thursday, March 4.

For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

McKELLAR, LULING & Co., Agents in Havana.

STEAM-BOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 P. M. Trains North and East at 11 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

STEAM-BOATS AND BARGES FOR EXCURSIONS to Raritan Beach, Sea View, Iona Island, and other groves. MARTIN & KOSKELL, No. 111 South st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MOSES FALK and LOUIS M. PHILLIPS, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Moses Falk and Louis M. Phillips, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the ninth day of March, 1875, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and take notice that second and third meetings of the creditors of said bankrupts, under the 27th and 28th sections of the said act, will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New York, on the eighth day of February, 1875.
f13-law3w8a* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 4th day of February, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN B. KIMMEY, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 23d day of February, A. D. 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M. OLIVER FISKE, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES C. DERBY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court, by James C. Derby, of Elizabeth, in the State of New-Jersey, heretofore carrying on business in the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of February, 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esquire, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 29th day of January, 1875. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
ja30-law3w*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELIAS W. TAYLOR, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Elias W. Taylor, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the first day of March, 1875, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the fourth day of February, 1875.
f6-law3w8* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES F. BERRY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of James F. Berry, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 2d day of February, A. D. 1875. TITUS B. ELDRIDGE, No. 157 Broadway.
fe6-law3w3

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES C. DERBY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of James C. Derby, of the city of Elizabeth, in the State of New-Jersey, heretofore carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 29th day of January, 1875. CHARLES H. HYDE, Assignee.
ja30-law3w8* No. 33 Spruce st., New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS FEIST, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Louis Feist, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of some of his creditors by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 12th day of February, A. D. 1875. RUFUS F. ANDREWS, Assignee.
f13-law3w8a* No. 51 Chambers st., New-York City.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5, 10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. | D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Jan. 18, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.,) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.) Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWport, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 72 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1875.

72D DIVIDEND.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
AUGUSTUS COLSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 155 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1875.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of

FIVE PER CENT.,

payable on demand.

J. K. VAN RENSSELAER, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 4, 1875.

THE REGULAR GUARANTEED QUARTERly Dividend of this Company, at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum, on the new guaranteed stocks, will be paid on and after the 1st March proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

The transfer books will close on the the 10th instant, and reopen on the 2d March.

GEORGE A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 141 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1875.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on the 1st day of February next.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1875.

FORTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

CASH CAPITAL...........................$200,000
SURPLUS...................................301,090

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable Feb. 1, 1875.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1875.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, IN NEW-YORK, on and after MONDAY, Feb. 1, next.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, 16th inst., and remain closed until the morning of WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3. By order of the Board.
JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

FIFTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

BULL'S HEAD BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1875.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 1st day of March next. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.
GEORGE F. VAIL, Cashier.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF per Cent. will be paid on Ohio and Mississippi preferred stock March 1, 1875, at the office of the company, No. 52 William st., New-York.

The transfer-books will close at 2 P. M. Feb. 13, and reopen March 1, at 10 A. M. By order,
W. M. WALTON, Secretary.

PRINTING.

SMALL JOB PRINTING-OFFICE FOR SALE cheap, or half interest to right party. Address JOB PRINTER, Station D, City.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE MODEL SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

ALL THE NEWS,
THE BEST CORRESPONDENCE,
INTERESTING ORIGINAL ARTICLES,
THE CREAM OF THE CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE TIMES HAS THE LARGEST RESPECTABLE CIRCULATION IN THE COUNTRY.

IT IS THE VERY BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

Look out for To-morrow's New-York Times.

NO. 38 EAST 20TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Parlor floor, three large rooms, private bath-room, closets, &c., with private table or without board; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—NEWLY-FURNISHED rooms, with hot and cold water, to let to gentlemen, without board, in a private family. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

NO. 52 CLINTON PLACE, NEAR 5TH AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, with board; house and neighborhood first-class; references exchanged.

NO. 351 5TH AV., NEAR 34TH ST.—FRONT suite of rooms, newly furnished, with piano, &c., with or without board; also a single room. Terms very moderate.

ADJOINING GRAND HOTEL—VACATED 1ST of March—An elegantly-furnished floor, with or without meals served from hotel. Highest references exchanged. No. 36 West 31st st.

A CHARMING SUITE OF APARTMENTS on second floor to rent, together or separately, with or without private table, at No. 29 West 17th st.

NO. 150 EAST 27TH ST.—A LARGE HANDsomely-furnished second-story front room, with or without board.

NO. 61 WEST 17TH ST.—TWO HALL-ROOMS for gentlemen, to rent with board.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD AND TWO ROOMS—WANTED FOR gentleman and wife in vicinity of 14th st. Address HUBBARD, Box No. 136 Times Office.

HOTELS.

TYLER HOUSE.—CORNER BROADWAY AND 12th st.; good rooms from $3 per week up.

WINTER RESORTS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL.

NASSAU, N. P., BAHAMAS. T. J. PORTER, Proprietor. For full information, address J. LIDGERWOOD, No. 758 Broadway, N. Y. Steamers sail every two weeks.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, | DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE | LATHAM A. FISH

LONG ISLAND CITY 7 PER CENT. WATER BONDS.

Interest payable March and September at the MARINE BANK. Principal payable Sept. 1, 1900.

Long Island City includes Astoria, Ravenswood, Hunter's Point, and part of Newtown.

FOR SALE BY

DANIEL A. MORAN,

NO. 40 WALL ST.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD CO. FIRST CONSOLIDATED SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS,

Guaranteed Principal and Interest,

(By special indorsement,) by the

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, FOR SALE.

For further particulars apply to
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.,
J. S. KENNEDY & CO.,
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

TO INVESTORS.

6 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the CITY OF NEW-YORK, Payable 1896,

AT 110 AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

GEO. K. SISTARE, 24 Nassau St.

ANDREW STUART & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 34 Pine st., New-York.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON DAVID STUART & CO., LIVERPOOL,

(Payable in London.)

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 10, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, WEDNESDAY, March 3, 1875.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, 20th inst., and reopened on March 4.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY, PITTSBURG, PENN., Dec. 5, 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE HOLDers of the Third Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company maturing May 1, 1875, that the Pennsylvania Company, in charge of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, under its lease to the "Pennsylvania Railroad Company," are prepared to pay, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, all of the said bonds on and after DEC. 15, 1874, at par and interest to the date of presentation, at any time before maturity.
THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.

LEHIGH AND WILKESBARRE COAL COMPANY.

NO. 80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, FEB. 10, 1875.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders and election of a President and Directors of this company for the ensuing year, will be held at their office in the city of PHILADELPHIA, on THURSDAY, 25th inst., at 1 o'clock. The transfer-books will be closed from the 17th to 27th inst., both days inclusive.
WILLIAM H. TILLINGHAST, Secretary.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company will pay upon presentation, before March 6, 1875, their scrip issued for the Dividend Dec. 6, 1873, at par, and accrued interest thereon to date of presentation.

On the 6th of March, 1875, this scrip will cease to bear interest, and the company will pay all that may then be outstanding. BAYARD BUTLER, Treasurer.

A MEETING OF THE FIRST-MORTGAGE bond-holders of Great Western Illinois Railroad Company of 1859, and Illinois and Southern Iowa Railroad, will be held at the office of G. G. Haven & Co., No. 17 Wall st., SATURDAY, Feb. 13, at 1 o'clock P. M. Holders are particularly invited to be present in person or by proxy, and those unable to attend will oblige by sending their address and number of bonds represented, so that proceedings of the meeting can be sent them.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED—Continental, Niagara, Standard, Jefferson, Long Island, Germania, New-York, Pacific, Eagle, German American, National, and others, by
E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, UNION, NEW-York, and Orient Marine Insurance Scrips wanted by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN A PATENT MEDIcine business; article has already been introduced all over the United States, with success; small capital required; will bear thorough investigation. Apply at No. 35 East 19th st.

RARE CHANCE FOR A BUSINESS MAN.—To let or to lease, the long established flour and feed store No. 389 3d av. Apply on premises.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

TO-DAY, AT 1:30.

LAST MATINEE OF WOMEN OF THE DAY.

TO-NIGHT, AT 8, AND MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS,

POSITIVELY LAST NIGHTS OF WOMEN OF THE DAY.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, Feb. 17, first production of A BRILLIANT SOCIETY NOVELTY, in four acts, written expressly for this theatre, entitled:

THE BIG BONANZA!

BOX-SHEET FOR THE FIRST NIGHT NOW OPEN.

EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLORS, NOW OPEN AT THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, CORNER 4TH AV. AND 23D ST., from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M., and from 7 until 10 P. M. ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS; ON SATURDAYS 15 CENTS. Will close Saturday evening, Feb. 27, 1875.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.

Mr. JOHN F. POOLE.............................Manager

The London sensation, LITTLE PAULINE and her lilliputian trick pony, LOUISA VICTORIA. FREDERICKS, Champion of the Globe. Reappearance of GUS WILLIAMS. John Hart, Sol Smith Russell, S. S. Purdy, Sandford and Wilson, Courtright and Gilbert, Miss Jennie Engel, Miss Alice Harrison, the colored Hampton Students. MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

THE GEMS FROM THE TALISMAN.—"The Lady Eveline," sung by Miss Kellogg, 50 cents; "Beneath a Portal," sung by Miss Beaumont, 50 cents; "The Rose Song," sung by Mr. Maas, 40 cents: "Oh, Who Shall Sing the Rapture," sung by Mr. Carleton, 50 cents; "Talisman March," 50 cents; libretto of the opera, 40 cents.
WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway. Branch Store, No. 39 Union square.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, No. 128 West 14th st., New-York.

The Museum is open daily, (Sundays excepted,) from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 7 to 10 P. M. Cesnola collection, galleries of pictures, statuary, and other art objects. Admission, 25 cents. Mondays free.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.

EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2. The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Dave Reed, Bob Hart, W. H. Brockway, Hogan, Emerson. DAN BRYANT, W. Henry Rice.

BOWERY THEATRE.

J. B. STUDLEY as BUFFALO BILL. DEBORAH, THE JEWISH MAIDEN.

BOWERY THEATRE.

GRAND MATINEE TO-DAY. BUFFALO BILL. SLASHER AND CRASHER.

J. WOOD'S GYMNASIUM, NO. 6 EAST 28th st.—Grand Boxing, Wrestling, and Athletic Entertainment, SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, an exceptionally interesting programme has been arranged for this occasion. Members and friends please take notice.

DRESS-COATS FOR BALLS, &c., FOR SALE and hire. Broadway tailors' misfits at half value. SHEA, the Clothier, No. 434 Broome st., near Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANT GIRLS can be seen, good competent cooks or houseworkers, German, English, and French, to suit City or country, at reduced wages; also male help, and Chinamen for all work; ready at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY OF REFINEment and capability desires a position to take full charge of a gentleman's home; unquestionable reference given and required. Address Mrs. HERBERT, Box No. 135 Times Office.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT WOMAN: understands American and French cooking in all its branches thoroughly; is a first-class washer and ironer, and has excellent City reference. City or country. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's German Agency, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

COOK, &c.—BY TWO SWEDE YOUNG WOMEN, together or separate; one is a competent cook, with several years' City references; one is a good chamber-maid, waitress, &c.; general house-work for City or country. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman; respectable, neat, and obliging; expert at meats, game, soups, side dishes, pastry, &c.; good bread and biscuit baker; very best City testimonials; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A NEAT AND VERY CAPABLE SWEDish girl as cook, washer, and ironer, or to do general house-work in City or country; moderate wages required; is obliging, and not afraid of work. Call at No. 106 6th av., below 9th st., over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSED PROTESTANT COOK, first-class, and references first-class. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS COOK, WASHER, and ironer; City or country. Apply at 247 Bowery.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, to do house-work; willing and obliging; best City reference. Apply at No. 241 East 24th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A GERMAN GIRL, SPEAKing French and little English; has good City references as to being a first-class seamstress and hair-dresser; has a good and willing disposition. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A GERMAN PERSON, WHO can speak English and French; dress hair; good seamstress; can cut and fit; would go to Europe if required; good references. Call at No. 206 West 28th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED LADY as wet nurse; can bring references from a doctor; is also a good seamstress. Address Mrs. G., Box No. 315 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT NURSE for an infant, and will take care of grown children and sew. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman, washing by the day or in her own house; has good references. Inquire at No. 873 2d av., between 46th and 47th sts.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT ENGlish butler, with good City references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A NEAT AND RESPECTABLE man, who thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses, carriages, &c.; is a good groom and careful and good driver; willing and obliging; first-class City reference. Address N. C., Box No. 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN AS coachman or groom; good City driver. Apply to or address for two days, C. R., No. 144 West 50th st., private stable.

GARDENER.—BY A GOOD PRACTICAL MAN who thoroughly understands his business, graperies and greenhouses, and laying out of new grounds; A1 grape grower; married; thirty-one years of age; best of references as to character and ability. Address N. Rail, Saugatuck, Conn., until 1st March.

SERVANT.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, (PROTESTANT,) with first-class City reference; understands the care of silver, and all the duties of an indoor-servant, in a private family. Address H. H., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-RATE WAITER IN GENtleman's family; good references from England and this City; has been in one family over five years. Address J. C. W., Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A YOUNG English Protestant; town or country; best of reference; disengaged on Wednesday next. Address Box No. 136 Post Office, Yonkers.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.

Non-union Puddlers, at Troy, N. Y.

One works is now in operation, running twenty-two (22) puddling furnaces night and day.

Apply by letter to either of the undersigned.
H. BURDEN & SONS, Troy, N. Y.
ERASTUS CORNING & CO., Troy, N. Y.
JOHN A. GRISWOLD & CO., Troy, N. Y.

WANTED—A MAN TO WORK IN A TURKISH bath; good wages paid to one who understands the business thoroughly. Address J. D., Box No. 292 UP-TOWN TIMES OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL LEAD-GLAZIER TO ACT as foreman in a lead-glazing shop. Address A. B. C. & CO., Boston, Mass., with salary, terms, reference, &c.

WANTED—A GARDENER THAT UNDERSTANDS the taking care of a greenhouse and grapery. Apply to W. J. SYMS, No. 183 Broadway.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CANVASSERS TO SELL an article that sells like flour. Call or address D. SHUTT, No. 315 Broome st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A GARDENER WHO UNDERSTANDS green-house and vegetable gardening thoroughly, to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 122 Pearl st., first floor.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS. Apply at 18 West 38th st., between 9 and 12 o'clock.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME.

THE WARMEST PLACE OF AMUSEMENT IN THE CITY; SPLENDIDLY HEATED TO THE POINT OF EXQUISITE COMFORT.

THE SUCCESS OF THE IMPROVED SYSTEM OF HEATING ASTONISHES BOTH THE PUBLIC AND THE PRESS.

From the World.

The new heating apparatus kept the atmosphere at the same warm and equable temperature which has been maintained there during the intensely cold weather.

From the Times.

Notwithstanding the extreme cold which has prevailed, the temperature of the Hippodrome has been maintained at seventy degrees by means of the new heating apparatus recently introduced.

From the Sun.

The temperature of the Hippodrome is kept constantly at seventy degrees.

SALESDAY AT TATTERSALLS, AND ALL THE GREAT CHARIOT RACES, AFTERNOON AND EVENING. ENTIRE PROGRAMME DAY AND NIGHT.

THIRTY	Admits to	CENTS
THIRTY		CENTS
THIRTY	Menagerie, Museum, and	CENTS
THIRTY		CENTS
THIRTY	Grand Amphitheatre.	CENTS

BOOTH'S THEATRE. MATINEE TO-DAY.

SUBLIMITY OF SHAKESPEAREAN PAGEANTRY.

"HENRY V."

EVERY NIGHT and at this SATURDAY MATINEE, with a fidelity to its several requirements of CAST, SCENERY, MUSIC AND GENERAL PARAPHERNALIA that commands not only popular commendation, but the praise of the most exacting of the students of the great Dramatic Master.

THE ASSIGNMENT OF PARTS is to an extraordinary company of FORTY-FOUR, while in the several processions and tableaux an AUXILIARY FORCE OF OVER FOUR HUNDRED PEOPLE PARTICIPATE.

NOTES.

PLACES MAY BE SECURED. BOX OFFICE is open continuously, daily, from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

. The performance will commence at 7:45 in the evening and 1:30 at the SATURDAY MATINEES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND OPERA BALL,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 24,

Under the patronage of A committee of distinguished gentlemen

THREE TROUPES OF FRENCH GROTESQUE DANCERS, GASTONS, PIOUX-PIOUX, FUNAMBULES, LA DANSE DES INSECTES.

One Hundred Persons in Exquisitely Fantastic Costume.

Particulars hereafter.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Mr. C. D. HESS...........................Director

LAST APPEARANCE THIS AFTERNOON of the KELLOGG ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.

Last representation of Balfe's grand spectacular and historical opera,

THE TALISMAN. THE TALISMAN.

Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, Miss BEAUMONT, Messrs. CARLETON, PEAKES, HAMILTON, &c., and Mr. JOSEPH MAAS in the cast.

THE LAST OPERATIC PERFORMANCE OF THE SEASON OF 1874-75, will occur with the GRAND TALISMAN MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK THIS AFTERNOON.

Secure seats at No. 114 and No. 701 Broadway, and Academy.

COLOSSEUM. BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.

W. A. LILLIENDAHL..............Lessee and Manager

REOPENS MONDAY, FEB. 15. AFTERNOON AT 2; EVENING AT 8.

PARIS BY MOONLIGHT.

Admission, (no extras,) 50 cents; children, 25 cents.

BROOKLYN PHILHARMONIC.

NINTH PUBLIC REHEARSAL, With entire programme, FRIDAY, Feb. 12. Tickets to Third Rehearsal, 75 cents.

THIRD CONCERT, FEB. 13, 1875.

Miss CLEMENTINE V. LASAR, Soprano. Mr. FRANZ REMMERTZ, Basso. Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, Conductor. Tickets to Concert, $1 50.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, AND THE BUTLER PANTOMIME TROUPE, New Opera-house, Broadway and 29th st., The Fairy Pantomime "CENTENNIAL," 1776 AND 1876. AS YOU WERE, AND AS YOU ARE. Seats secured. Matinée Saturday at 2.

THE "WALLACE HOPS."—(SEVENTEENTH night, second season,) Saturday, Feb. 13, at Tammany Hall, East 14th st., from 8 to 12 P. M.
GEORGE H. WALLACE, No. 51 East 14th st.

AUCTION SALES.

MASTER'S SALE.

By virtue of the joint decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, and of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois, made in the suit of the Union Trust Company, of New York, against the Indiana and Illinois Central Railway Company, in execution of the trust deed made by the defendant corporation to the complainant of date the 1st July, 1871, I will, on the

26TH DAY OF APRIL, 1875,

at the door of the court-room of the United States Courts, in the Government building, in the City of Indianapolis and State of Indiana, and between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 4 o'clock of the afternoon, offer for sale to the highest bidder "all and singular the railroad of the said Indiana and Illinois Central Railway Company, as the same is and shall hereafter be constructed, extending from the City of Indianapolis, in the State of Indiana, to the City of Decatur, in the State of Illinois, a distance of one hundred and fifty-one miles, together with all lands, tenements, and hereditaments acquired or to be acquired for the rights of way for the said railroad, and all the appurtenances thereto belonging; and also all lands acquired or appropriated for depots, superstructures, buildings erections, and fixtures on the said line of railway, and all trucks, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, and all houses, buildings, and superstructures thereon or appertaining thereto, and all other property, real or personal, now owned or to be acquired by said railway company for the construction, operation, or management of said railroad, including all locomotives, tenders, cars, and other rolling stock and equipments, machinery, tools, materials, and all and singular the other personal property of every nature, kind, and description whatever belonging to the said railway company; and also all the franchises, powers, rights, and privileges now owned, possessed, or hereafter acquired for the construction, maintenance, and operation of its said railroad."

The sale will be for cash in hand; provided, that should said property be purchased by the complainant or some bond creditor in behalf of himself and all other bond creditors of said railway company, I am in such case, by the terms of said decrees, required to accept in pro rata payment of any sum bid, and for the purchase-money, (except as to the costs and expenses of sale, all of which must be paid in cash,) the surrender and delivery of the morgage bonds of said Indiana and Illinois Central Railway Company, issued under the mortgage foreclosed in said decrees, together with the accompanying coupons, in proportion on the said bid as the sum due on such surrendered bonds and coupons bears to the whole sum due upon the whole issue of said bonds and coupons. And for the pro rata in cash required to satisfy the holders of bonds and coupons not so surrendered in payment of such bid, and until the same shall be adjusted and determined, I am authorized to receive the bond of the buyer in such penalty and with such sureties as may be adequate, conditioned that such sum be paid promptly into the Registry of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana.

J. D. HOWLAND, Master in Chancery.
McDONALD & BUTLER, Solicitors of Complainant.
INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 7, 1875.

ART ANNOUNCEMENT.

SALE OF THE ENTIRE COLLECTION OF WATER-COLORS,

belonging to Messrs. M. KNOEDLER & CO., (successor to GOUPIL & CO.,) consisting of over 200 subjects by the most eminent artists, viz.:

ZAMACOIS,	MEISSONNIER,
FORTUNY,	BERNE-BELLECOUR,
SIMONETTI,	COMPTE-CALIX,
AGRASSOT,	EDOUARD FRERE,
DETTI,	PHILIPPEAU,
JIMENEZ,	ROWBOTHAM,
PERALTA,	RICHARDSON,
BIANCHI,	DIBDIN,
INDONI,	SOYER,
J. W. PREYER,	W. T. RICHARDS.

Now on FREE EXHIBITION, day and evening, at the KURTZ GALLERY, No. 6 East 23d st., on Madison square.

To be sold at auction on the evenings of Feb. 15 and 16. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

LADIES' WEARING APPAREL AT AUCTION.

BURDETT & DENNIS will sell on SATURDAY, Feb. 13, at 12 o'clock, within their store, No. 29 Burling slip, (by order Oliver Fiske, Esq., United States Marshal,) five trunks, containing elegant silk and woolen dresses, silks, lace, underwear, sashes, cloaks, sacques, fur capes, gloves, &c., seized for violation of revenue laws. Goods are now on exhibition, and can be examined by catalogue.

SALE OF BUILDINGS, &c.

The Department of Public Works will sell at public auction, the buildings, fences, &c., on the lines of several new streets recently opened, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., Feb. 24, 1875, with the premises on the Riverside Drive, between 79th and 80th sts.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE firm of COHN, LEIBLICH & CO. is this day dissolved by the withdrawal of M. LEIBLICH. The business will be continued by the remaining partners under the firm name of L. H. COHN & CO.
L. H. COHN,
M. LEIBLICH,
J. BOUGARDT,
G. L. COHN.

DATED Feb. 1, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor.........................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK.
Manager............................A. M. PALMER.

Begins at 8; over at 11.

FIFTY-SECOND TO FIFTY-NINTH TIME, of Mr. Hart Jackson's adaptation of THE TWO ORPHANS, THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PLAY SEEN IN NEW-YORK FOR YEARS.

The success of this marvelous play is greater than that of any previous production here, and has never been equaled elsewhere. The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Cogswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others; Misses Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Maud Granger, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassiday, and Hattie Thorpe. THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SEEN UPON ANY STAGE.

SATURDAY, FEB. 13, NINTH MATINEE of THE TWO ORPHANS.

Seats may be secured one month in advance.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager, Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

THIRTEENTH WEEK of the engagement of Mr. DION BOUCICAULT.

EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE, in a new and original Irish play, entitled THE SHAUGHRAUN. 86TH TO 92D PERFORMANCE.

Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. HARRY BECKETT, Mr. EDWARD ARNOTT, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. LEONARD, Mr. EDWIN, Miss ADA DYAS, Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS, Mme. PONISI, Miss IONE BURKE, Mrs. SEFTON, and Miss BLAISDELL also in the cast.

Seats secured three weeks in advance.

GIROFLE-GIROFLA AT THE PARK THEATRE.

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 1:30. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 1:30.

The new prima donna, Mlle. CORALIE GEOFFROY, In the dual title rôle associated with Mlle. MINELLI, Mlle. KID, Mlle. DOREL, Mlle. VANDAME, M. DE QUERCEY, M. VALAIRE, M. VALTER. AN OPERATIC CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA, led by Mr. VAN GEHL. New and elegant scenery by Matt Morgan, Richard Marston, William Voegtlin. Costumes from Paris.

MORE CRITICAL OPINIONS.

Replete with those melodious forms which catch the public ear.—*Wilkes'*. From the first night "Girofle-Girofla" has been received with great favor.—*Arcadian*. The piece is produced in magnificent style, with every requisite of good acting, artistic music, elegant costumes, and beautiful scenery.—*Frank Leslie's*. L'interpretation (est) excellente.—*Courrier des Etats Unis*.

Order carriages at 11. Begins at 8.

Places secured ten days in advance at box-office.

New balcony entrance, next door toward 22d st.

Matinée prices, $1 50, $1, and 50 cents.

LYCEUM THEATRE. 14TH ST. AND 6TH AV. TWO PERFORMANCES TO-DAY—MATINEE AND EVENING.

THIS P. M. AT 1:30. THIS EVENING AT 8.

Last appearances of MISS CARLOTTA LECLERCQ, In her original role of Mercy Merrick, in Wilkie Collins' dramatization, in a prologue and three acts, of his own highly sensational romance, THE NEW MAGDALEN.

Supported by Mr. GEO. CLARKE as JULIAN GREY, and an efficient dramatic company.

Comedian, MR. J. L. TOOLE.

LYCEUM THEATRE. TOOLE. (NEXT WEEK.)

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The sale of seats for Mr. Toole's representations will commence this morning. MONDAY, Feb. 15, the eminent character comedian, MR. J. L. TOOLE,

As Harry Coke..................in..............."Off the Line."

And for the first time here.

William Dawkins...............in..."The Artful Dodger."
John Grumley..................in..."Domestic Economy."

MACCABE. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2. MACCABE TWICE TO-DAY AT ROBINSON HALL, 16TH ST.

MATINEE at 2. EVENING at 8.

Fifth and last month in New-York of FREDERIC MACCABE, in his mirthful and ventriloquial entertainment, BEGONE DULL CARE.

The popular and artistic success of Mr. Maccabe's present engagement, is without parallel in New-York. Brilliant success of the new programme, including the "Wandering Minstrels," "Miss Mary May," "The Fascinating Fellow," "The English Railway Porter," and "SIR ROWLAND THE RUFF-UN."

Ticket-office, Robinson Hall, open daily from 9 till 5.

STEINWAY HALL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 17. LENTEN SEASON OF 1875, JEANIE JEWELL HOTCHKISS has the honor to announce the first evening of her DRAMATIC RECITALS, embracing scenes from Shakespeare and the popular authors.

Reserved seats, $1; general admission, 50 cents. Tickets at Gurley's, 4th av. and 23d st.; Ditson & Co's No. 711 Broadway, and at the Hall.

RECITALS AT 8.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. THIS WOOD'S

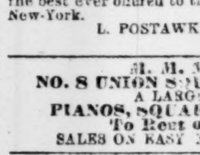
Evening at 8. DOUBLE BILL, DARING DICK, AND LOST SHIP. | Afternoon at 2. TWO PIECES. THE LOST SHIP, AND DARING DICK.

RICH REPORT OF THE LIEDERKRANZ BALL, intensely illustrated in the NEW-YORK ERA of Feb. 14. Price 3c., by newsmen and at No. 26 Ann st.

JEANIE JEWELL HOTCHKISS.

STEINWAY HALL, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, 1875.

MUSICAL.



WE TAKE PLEASURE IN informing the public that since the fire, Nov. 11, 1874, we have reorganized and refitted our establishment with best and most approved machinery for the manufacture of furniture, but more especially for the making of the PIANO TABORET, which we will strive to keep at the head of all other articles made in that line. "We think the stool one of the best ever offered to the public."—Steinway & Sons, New-York.
L. POSTAWKA & CO., Manufacturers, Cambridgeport, Mass.

H. M. MERRELL. NO. 8 UNION SQUARE, (No. 165 4th av.) A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, To Rent or Sell Cheap. SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

S. X. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

Chickering's, Steinway's, and all other Pianos and Organs low for cash, on installments, and for rent.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT REDUCTION, A NEW $550 STEINWAY PIANO, purchased in November; can be seen at No. 102 West 29th st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.

Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING CLASSES, No. 82 5th av., corner 14th st. Particulars in circulars.

LECTURES.

"IN AND OUT OF YOSEMITE."

Rev. ALEX. R. THOMPSON, D. D. RUTGERS CHURCH, Madison av. and 29th st. Monday, Feb. 15, at 8 o'clock P. M. Tickets, 50 cents, to be had at the door.

MR. EUGENE BEEBE WILL LECTURE on "Happy Ideas," at Lyric Hall, next Saturday evening, Feb. 13. Tickets 50 cents; no reserved seats.

REWARDS.

$100 REWARD.

The above reward will be paid on the return to the undersigned of FOUR CONSOLIDATED BONDS of the State of South Carolina, Nos. 1,210, 1,211, 1,212, for $1,000 each, and No. 285, for $500. These bonds have been stopped and are of no value to anybody but the owner. J. B. MANNING, No. 73 Broadway.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MASONIC SAVINGS AND LOAN BANK, NO. 6 POST ST., MASONIC TEMPLE, SAN FRANCISCO.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held Jan. 18, 1875, a dividend was declared at the rate of nine and one-half ($9\frac{1}{2}$) per cent. per annum on Term Deposits, and seven and one-half ($7\frac{1}{2}$) per cent. per annum on Ordinary Deposits, for the Semi-annual Term ending Jan. 21, 1875, payable on and after Jan. 28, 1875, free of all taxes.

Certificates of deposit issued payable at the First National Bank, New-York; also in Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, and St. Louis; London, Paris, Hamburg, and all the principal cities of Europe. Deposits received and paid in gold coin, and dividends paid in gold also. Moneys placed to our credit at the First National Bank, New-York, will be credited to the depositor here, and a pass-book sent by return mail.
H. T. GRAVES, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION, Corner 6th av. and 12th st.

Money deposited at any time will commence to draw interest on the first day of the following month. Interest paid Jan. 1, 1875, at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
JOHN E. DE WITT, President.
GEORGE C. WALDO, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

SUPERINTENDENT WALLING DENIES THE PERSONAL ACCUSATION AGAINST HIM—CONSULTATION ON THE SUBJECT.

The Police Commissioners were in secret session yesterday afternoon for several hours, and it is supposed that the subject under discussion was the course to be adopted by the board in answer to the charges preferred against them by ex-Mayor Hall, but the Commissioners did not make public what conclusion they had arrived at. Under the law they have ten days in which to file their reply to the charges with the Mayor, and it is presumed that they will avail themselves of the time allowed by law to make such a reply as will satisfy the Mayor that, if the provision of the charter referred to by the ex-Mayor in his complaint was violated, it was done without any evil intent or improper motive, but simply to obtain the evidence necessary to secure the conviction of the prisoners arrested on suspicion of robbery. The Commissioners and the Superintendent contend that to have taken the prisoners to court the morning following their arrest would have been to give such publicity to the case as would have defeated the ends of justice, and the Superintendent, therefore, believes himself to have been justified in the course he pursued, although it may be regarded as a technical violation of the law. In relation to the charge against Superintendent Walling of using offensive language in relation to ex-Mayor Hall, viz.: "That he would send the counsel to State Prison as well as the thieves," the Superintendent denies that he used the language imputed to him, or anything that might be so construed. He claims that he did not know that Mr. Hall was counsel for the prisoners until he reached his office at 9 o'clock on Sunday morning, and on learning that fact he at once communicated with Mr. Hall, asking him what time would suit him to have his clients produced at the Tombs Police Court for examination. Mr. Hall replied, naming 10 A. M. on Monday morning, at which time the prisoners were arraigned. The Superintendent also claims that if he has violated the law or the regulations of the department he was amenable to the Board of Police only, and charges should be preferred against him to the Commissioners. Commissioner Voorhis stated that he did not know anything about the arrest or detention of the prisoners until Sunday night, after the arrangement had been made with the counsel to produce the prisoners at court next day, and it is claimed that the other Commissioners were equally ignorant of the matter. They, however, approve of the course of the Superintendent, which resulted in the arrest of the thieves concerned in the Adams Express robbery and recovery of the property stolen, and will doubtless also result in the conviction of the principal offender.

THE CITIZENS' RAPID TRANSIT.

AN ASSOCIATION FORMED IN THE NINETEENTH WARD—SEVERAL NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS.

A meeting of the Nineteenth Ward citizens was summoned by Jacob Cohen, who claimed to have issued the call under a resolution passed at the Chamber of Commerce meeting held on the 1st inst. In response to his invitation, the following gentlemen appeared last night in a private room under Brevoort Hall, in East Fifty-fourth street: M. J. O'Reilly, Peter Cassidy, Paul Costar, James T. Reed, H. Van Holland, Dr. Clowes, J. T. McDonald, Robert McCafferty, Jerome J. Collins, Daniel Devenny, Francis McCabe, Dennis Burke, and Thomas Pearson. Before the meeting was formally opened Mr. Cohen was informed that no resolution such as he claimed to be acting under had been passed by the merchants at the Chamber of Commerce, and his attention was directed to the fact that neither the name of Mr. R. L. Ackerman, the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce meeting, nor that of C. H. Roosevelt, its Secretary, appeared on his notices. Mr. Cohen explained that a mistake had been made, and that his only object in asking the gentlemen to assemble that night, was to aid him in obtaining subscriptions to the deferred capital stock fund. He then nominated Mr. Thomas Pearson for Chairman, and Mr. Collins for Secretary, and asked the latter to state the object of the meeting. Mr. Collins declared the purpose to be the organization of a Nineteenth Ward Citizens' Association, to co-operate with the merchants in raising a deferred capital stock fund as a secure basis for rapid transit. Ex-Alderman McCafferty and Mr. Cohen made brief speeches on the subject, and on motion of the latter the following committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions in the Nineteenth Ward: Jacob Cohen, Ferdinand Kurzman, E. Jones Cornelius O'Reilly, and William Hitchman.

The following resolutions were next adopted:

Whereas, The interests of the City of New-York demand rapid transit in some acceptable form by which a great want will be supplied: and

Whereas, Without capital nothing can be accomplished:

Resolved, That the citizens of the Nineteenth Ward, assembled in meeting at Brevoort Hall, organize a Nineteenth Ward Rapid-transit Association for the purpose of raising the necessary capital by liberal subscription without delay.

Resolved, That it is the object of this meeting to co-operate with those citizens who held a meeting at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce on Feb. 1, 1875, of which R. L. Ackerman was Chairman and C. H. Roosevelt was Secretary, and that the Chairman of the meeting be instructed to inform these gentlemen of the fact.

Messrs. McCabe, Hennessey, and Cassidy were appointed by the Chair to obtain a room which should be the permanent head-quarters of the Nineteenth Ward Rapid-transit Association, and after a brief address by Dr. Clowes in favor of the movement, Messrs. Cohen, McCafferty, and Hitchman were chosen to convey to Messrs. Drake, Ackerman, and Roosevelt the association's desire to co-operate with them. The following subscriptions were made on the spot: Thomas Pearson, No. 10 East Eighty-fourth street, $1,000; David Devenny, No. 110 East Seventy-fourth street, $1,000, and J. J. Collins, No. 870 Lexington avenue, $1,000. The meeting then adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.

CITY HALL NOTES.

Messrs. William L. Andrews, Griffith Rowe, and several other sureties on the bond of Chamberlain Tappan were examined yesterday by Controller Green in relation to their property, but the bond has not yet been approved.

It is understood that the answer of the Dock Commissioners to the statements made by the Commissioners of Accounts relative to the management of their department will be sent to the Mayor on Monday.

The City's quota of Directors of the Brooklyn Bridge Company were appointed yesterday by the Mayor and Controller, as follows: Lawrence J. Turnure, of the firm of Moses Taylor & Co.; James M. McLean, President of the Citizens' Insurance Company, and formerly President of the Board of Education; James M. Motley, of the Manhattan Oil Company; Abram S. Hewitt, Member of Congress and Chairman of the Tammany Hall General Committee; John Reilly, formerly President of the Second Avenue Railroad; Lloyd Aspinwall, of the firm of Howland & Aspinwall; Charles J. Canda, who represents large iron interests of this City, and S. B. Thurber, the wholesale grocer.

Marshall O. Roberts, Chamberlain Tappan, Senator Gross, and Rev. Father Quinn, the Vicar General, called upon the Mayor yesterday. In the afternoon a delegation from the New-Jersey Legislature, headed by Speaker Vanderbilt, paid their respects to the Mayor.

COMPLAINTS OF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The Executive Committee of the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters held a meeting yesterday to consider the plan proposed by the sub-committee appointed last week to devise some method of adjusting the alleged grievances of some of the companies which are members of the board. These companies complain that the rates established by the board have been cut under by other companies which are also members, the result being that the honest companies have lost a great deal of business. This the accused companies deny, and claim that the loss of receipts complained of is due to the general shrinkage of business. No conclusion was reached, and further consideration of the subject was adjourned until Monday.

THE ISSUING OF PROCESSES.

Major Quincy, Order of Arrest Clerk in the Sheriff's office, yesterday distributed petitions addressed to the Legislature, of which the following is a copy, among the shipping men for their signatures:

We, the undersigned, respectfully petition your honorable body in favor of the passage of the bill relative to having all processes issued out of any court of record to be issued alone to the Sheriff. Our experience in the manner of the performance of the business of the Marshals satisfies us that the passage of the act is absolutely demanded to insure a uniform practice, prevent irregularities, and to have the processes served by prompt, efficient, and responsible parties.

THE BAIL OF EHRICH.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday Mr. A. Oakey Hall moved for a reduction of bail in the case of Moses Ehrich, of Fifty-third street, indicted for receiving stolen goods from the Adams Express robbers. Counsel contended that the amount of bail fixed was exorbitant, the only evidence against Ehrich being the uncorroborated statement of Sweeney, the thief. The fact was, that whenever anything wrong was done the Police at once laid it at the door of Ehrich, no matter how innocent he might be. District Attorney Horace Russell, in opposing the motion, said that Ehrich was a notorious receiver of stolen goods, and the best evidence of the fact that he could produce were the ten or twelve indictments he now held in his hand, which had been found during the administration of the learned counsel who now argued so strenuously in defense of the prisoner's innocence. Notorious receivers of stolen goods had frequently disappeared, even when held in heavy bail, and he hoped the amount of bail in Ehrich's case would not be reduced. Recorder Hackett took the papers and reserved his decision.

AMERICAN COLLEGE OF MUSIC.

A GENEROUS PROPOSITION—THE COLLEGE TO BE ERECTED, ENDOWED, AND DEDICATED TO THE DAUGHTERS OF AMERICA.

It is announced that a gentleman of New-York has signified his intention to establish and endow in his lifetime an American College of Music, to be dedicated to the daughters of America. It is proposed to erect in New-York an edifice of great architectural beauty and grand proportions, with all the appliances necessary for the purposes of both a school of music and the rendering of the works of the great masters, for public entertainments and instruction. The entertainments are to include oratorio, symphony, chamber, and grand concerts, and a new style of musical moral drama. The object of the institution proposed is two-fold: First, to protect and assist those who are fitted by nature to acquire a musical education, whether rich or poor, by affording them facilities such as cannot be obtained in any other part of the world; second, to give a high order of public musical entertainments that will amuse, instruct, and delight the people, and by which the institution can be made not only self-sustaining, but will afford a liberal income.

The plan proposed for conducting the institution is to employ the very best talent that can be obtained in the world for instructing pupils from the first rudiments in music to a thorough and complete education, which will also embrace such languages as are necessary to a first-class musical education. Another great object of the college is to foster and develop the present and future musical talent of America, under such management as will afford instructions in composition and in the theory and higher branches of music. While the college will be dedicated to the daughters of America, it is not intended to exclude male students from participating in the advantages of the teachings of the institution upon advantageous; terms for it is evident that no dramatic or other musical entertainment could be complete without all the parts in music being performed. Not only the cultivation, development, and training of the voice of both sexes, but instrumental music will be taught; students will also have the great advantage of being present at the operatic, orchestral, and all other rehearsals of the performers, from which they will learn many valuable lessons in fine music that cannot be obtained in any other way. In addition to these, lessons will be given in harmony, reading at sight, lectures on musical history and literature, and other subjects necessary for the general information and highest culture of students.

There will be a permanent chorus and orchestra composed of advanced students, and daily rehearsals will be had of the grandest choral works of the great masters—oratorio, passion music, cantatas masses, choral, symphonic works, &c. Encouragement will be held out for the composition of such works by a judicious system of prizes. Classes will also be formed for the study and practice of smaller choral works, such as madrigals, part songs, for male and mixed voices, motets, &c. There will be a regular faculty of the college, composed of professors of music and professors of medicine. The science of physical culture will receive the most thorough attention, and will be under the direction of the physicians of the faculty. The science and art of elocution will also be taught by the best teachers to be found. The degree of Doctor of Music will be established and conferred upon students who may be qualified to receive it, and no pupil will be allowed to graduate without passing through a regular and thorough course of education. The terms and conditions of admitting students to the college will be wholly on a new basis; no fee will be required from any pupil, rich or poor, who is willing to devote (when qualified) a portion of his or her time in teaching, or in assisting in public entertainments. This arrangement will be alike beneficial to both the student and the college. The only exception to this rule of admitting students will be in those cases where they may choose to pay the cash for their education instead of services. In either case the plan is to make the institution self-sustaining.

For the college it is proposed to erect an elegant fire-proof building on a well located site, the front of which will be embellished with the life-size statue of the founder. This building is to be about 300 feet long and 200 feet wide, with a magnificent tower, the first story to be used for business purposes, and the second will contain the theatre, concert hall, and class-rooms. The foregoing is taken from a pamphlet of some fifteen pages, received from Dr. W. Elmer, of No. 206 Fifth avenue, in which the views of the gentleman who proposes to establish and endow the proposed college are set forth at length.

SALE OF SMUGGLED SILKS.

DRESSES OF GREAT VALUE AND BEAUTY—BURLING SLIP BORROWS A SENSATION.

A new element will be introduced at Burling slip to-day, and the dull old place will be enlivened by the presence of beautiful women and elegant equipages, for, by virtue of what is called in law a writ of *venditioni exponas*, Messrs. Burdett & Dennis, of No. 29 Burling slip, will sell the contents of the five trunks of smuggled goods brought to this country by Mlle. Léonie, of No. 24 Rue de Grammont, Paris. These goods, which have been estimated to be worth some $8,500, consist, according to the catalogue, of elegant velvet, satin, silk, and woolen dresses, elegant embroidered underclothing trimmed with lace, laces, silk, and cloth coats and sacques, embroidered handkerchiefs, velvet and felt hats, kid gloves, artificial flowers, and a number of other articles of female apparel of costly and elegant description. A TIMES reporter called at the sales-room yesterday where the goods were on exhibition. The five trunks, all wide open and empty, stood in a row at the entrance of the room on the left, and their contents were hung around the walls and arranged in show cases for exhibition. Such were the quantity and number of goods displayed that the first impression created was how on earth so many articles could have been contained in so small a space. A number of people were in the room examining the goods at the time the reporter called, each one of whom had a catalogue and pencil in his hand. One of the articles which attracted most attention, was a magnificent purple silk skirt made in the latest style, with velvet and silk fringe trimming to match, with a piece of the same material carefully enveloped in tissue paper attached, evidently intended for the waist. The whole is made in an exceedingly rich style, and is very beautiful. Another dress of blue-black silk velvet, richly trimmed with black satin, was also much admired. All that is there is of the finest and best of its class, from the magnificent silk and velvet costumes down to the boxes of pearl powder, which bear an inscription, in the French language, to the effect that their contents are called fairies' flowers.

THE METROPOLITAN "CAN-CAN."

The entire company of the Metropolitan Theatre—manager, playwright, dancers, and singers, accompanied by hangers-on of the place—thronged the hallways in the vicinity of the Court of General Sessions yesterday. On motion of District Attorney Nolan, Martin Campbell, the stage manager of the theatre, was placed on trial. During the day the eighteen can-can dancers, jointly indicted with Campbell for keeping a disorderly house, were discharged, and the four men, also indicted, were allowed to go on their own recognizances.

Capt. McDonnell, together with Officers Mulligan, Murphy, and Haley, of the Eighth Precinct, described the can-can dance at the theatre, the particulars of which are unfit for publication, and testified to the number of boys and young men in the audience and the general obscenity of the performance.

The witnesses were cross-examined by Mr. Hummel, counsel for the prisoners, at great length, for the purpose of showing that the can-can performances at the Metropolitan Theatre were no more objectionable than those of Bonfanti, Pauline Markham, and other artists.

District Attorney Nolan having closed the case for the prosecution, Mr. Hummel opened for the defense, and announced that he would put the women arrested in the theatre on the witness stand for the purpose of showing the jury what this much-talked of "can-can" really was. The court then adjourned until Monday.

THE ASTOR HOUSE SALE.

The auction sale at the Astor House proceeded yesterday, attended by its usual surroundings. The same miscellaneous crowd of people were present. The articles disposed of comprised a portion of the bedroom furniture on the third floor. The furniture on the lower floors has already been sold, and nearly all removed. A gang of men were yesterday engaged in removing the fixtures in the rotunda, formerly occupied as a bar and lunch room. The sale will be continued until all the articles have been sold, and will be prolonged for a week or ten days.

THE NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN.

In the suit brought by Daniel B. Allen, a stockholder of the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company, against the New-Jersey Southern Railroad Company and Jay Gould, the facts of which have already appeared in THE TIMES, Judge Van Vorst rendered a decision yesterday dismissing plaintiff's complaint on the ground of non-joinder of parties necessary to the action. Jay Gould was merely a nominal party, having been elected President of the Southern Company after the sale of the Delaware Bay Company's property to it; but it was charged against the old officers, who were common to both companies, that the sale was made in fraud of the rights of plaintiff and other stockholders of the original company.

HOW ANIMALS HAVE BEEN SAVED FROM CRUELTY.

ANNUAL MEETING OF MR. BERGH'S SOCIETY—A SUMMARY OF THE WORK DONE—REPORTS OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

The annual meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was held at its head-quarters, corner of Twenty-second street and Fourth avenue, last evening, Henry Bergh, Esq., the President, in the chair. Mr. Bergh delivered his annual address. It was his privilege, he said, for the ninth time to report to the society and the public the increasing prosperity and usefulness of the society over which he had been called upon to preside. It was with gratification that he made the avowal that less opposition was encountered from the poor and uneducated than from those whose necessities offered no excuse for their unfeeling conduct. Through the persevering labors of the talented counsel of the society, Hon. Elbridge T. Gerry, a new statute had been passed by the last Legislature, which had not only defined the powers of the society, but added to it strength and efficiency. Having cited numerous cases in litigation wherein the society had been victorious, he said he regretted the unsuccessful termination of the street-salting case, and expressed astonishment at the action of the officers of the Board of Health on that occasion, who arrayed themselves against the society in its effort to protect the public health, as well as that of animals, from the consequences of this illegal and pernicious practice. He characterized the Morris dog-muzzling ordinance as the means of much cruelty and demoralization during the past Summer, and said he hoped some method would be devised by which a repetition of those disgraceful scenes would be prevented. He had made strenuous exertions to procure an abatement of useless experiments, performed by the medical faculty on the helpless brute creation to demonstrate facts already well known to medical science. During his investigations he had obtained ample evidence that a living body writhing in agony could no better respond to the interrogatories of the operator than a clock which had lost a balance-wheel could announce the correct time of the day. He conceded that it would not be wise, nor was it his intention, to recommend a formidable opposition to the universal pastime of horse-racing, although it was clearly practiced in violation of the law. He, however, believed that the society should interpose a compassionate appeal to all managers not to allow the wild inspiration of speed to surpass the limits to the powers of the animals under their control. After expressing his gratitude to the magistracy for its co-operation with the society in its efforts to enforce the laws for the protection of animals, he briefly referred to the erection by the society of a monument to the late Louis Bonard in Green-Wood Cemetery, and concluded by commending the motives which induced the formation of the society for the prevention of cruelty to children, and called upon all members of his society to render aid to its successful establishment.

The Secretary next read his report for the past year, showing the total number of cases prosecuted by the society during the past year to have been 742. The total number during the period since its formation—nine years—was 3,156. The several cases of dog and cock-fighting arrested by the officers of the society were related as heretofore published. The victory gained by the society in the case of Ira Paine vs. Henry Bergh, in which the former claimed $1,000 damages, but was defeated, was cited as an instance of the demoralization of pigeon-shooters in this vicinity.

The Treasurer reported the income of the society, from all sources, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1874, including the balances brought forward from the previous year, as $51,539 61, and the expenditure during the same period as $46,813 86, leaving a balance of $4,723 65 in the Union Trust Company, and $22 10 in Petty Cash Drawer. The expenditure of $46,813 86 included $20,532 78 paid in cancelling the bond and mortgage on the head-quarters of the society, held by Van Buren; and $11,000 loaned by the society on bond and mortgage on the premises No. 161 West Twenty-seventh street, New-York City.

The report of the Executive Committee stated that during the month of January, 1874, Attorney General Daniel Pratt had authorized the counsel and President of the society to represent him in all actions or prosecutions instituted by the society, in which the Attorney had a right to appear as representing the people. It also acknowledged the receipt of a copy of the will of the late Mr. J. Gustav C. Braun, of this City, in which he bequeathed the sum of $5,000 to the society, and which will shortly be in its possession. The thanks of the society were tendered to Mr. Austin Abbott, Hon. Townsend Harris, Mr. James H. Jones, and Dr. John G. Boyd for gratuitous services rendered by them. The committee further reported the investment of $11,000 of its funds on bond and mortgage, and the entire liquidation of the incumbrance on its head-quarters, amounting to $20,532 78. The sum of $2,000 was appropriated to defray the expense of erecting a suitable monument over the remains of the great benefactor of the dumb race, Louis Bonard. The reports as read were adopted. After further remarks by Mr. Bergh and others, Hon. Elbridge T. Gerry volunteered to respond for the ladies generally, which he did in a particularly happy vein. It was his firm belief, he said, that whenever Mr. Bergh was censured by one man he was endorsed by fifty ladies. It was a peculiarity of their sex. Without their aid, the society, he felt assured, would never have made such rapid progress. The extensive branch of the society in Buffalo had been organized by no less a woman than the wife of Horatio Seymour. Women must love something, he averred, and if it was not a man, it would be an animal, and in nine cases out of ten, said he, the animal chosen by them is more worthy of their affection than a man. If the society could still continue to rely upon the ladies for assistance and support, he had not the slightest doubt of its success. There was one thing which the ladies might yet do for the society, which was to provide it with a handsome banner. There being no further business before the meeting, adjournment took place.

MR. BEECHER'S LECTURE-ROOM TALK

THE EXPERIENCES OF CHRISTIANS—THEY NEED NOT BE ECSTATIC.

The Plymouth Church lecture-room was well filled last evening. About ten minutes before the usual time of opening Mr. Beecher entered, and, after exchanging salutations with the ladies and gentlemen in the front row of seats, at once took his seat to the left of the small table on the platform.

Mr. Beecher occupied the time prior to the beginning of the exercises in looking over the hymn-book, selecting the hymn for the evening. After singing the 401st hymn the usual prayer was offered by one of the church members, after which the 510th hymn was sung. The Pastor's prayer, which was an eloquent pleading to Christ to extend His benign influence, was followed by the singing of the 597th hymn, and Mr. Beecher's regular address. On this occasion his remarks were brief, and dealt with the subject of Christian experiences and the erroneous ideas concerning them. He said it was true that many persons of great moral nature were men of large experience, but that did not necessitate that to be a Christian all should first undergo ecstatic experiences. These must be the direct product of time and training with those who are not susceptible of instant possession of the Divine Spirit. Some labor under the impression that all men were to be converted at one time and alike, and that their experience would be uniform; that there existed now a repugnance to God, and when that was overcome it was instant delight and brightness. He did not propose to criticise these peculiar ideas of sudden transports from sin to grace, but sought to dissipate false notions as to the necessity of these experiences as a preliminary to entering into Christianity. They must first enter into the practice of the faith, trusting in God to give vitality to that faith and to awaken the inherent sense of its beauties. Nobody ought to be as happy at the beginning of a Christian life as he may be toward the end, and must not be discouraged if their "blossoming period" does not come until the Fall. If everybody must enter heaven with a full band of music, what was a man to do who could only whistle. Mr. Beecher concluded his address with a few remarks upon the early understanding of children in regard to religious matters. The singing of the hymn, "Nearer, my God, to Thee," brought the exercises to a close.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Nahum Capen, of Boston, is at the New-York Hotel.

Rev. T. Harwood Pattison, of London, is at the Sturtevant House.

Rev. Dr. R. B. Fairbairn, of St. Stephen's College, is at the St. James Hotel.

Assemblyman James C. Brown, of Spring Valley, N. Y., is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Dr. G. H. Kingsley, brother of the late Canon Kingsley, of England, is at the Brevoort House. He will sail for Liverpool to-day in the steam-ship Baltic.

James F. Joy, President of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company; Gen. John N. Knapp, of Auburn, N. Y., and ex-Gov. T. C. Pound, of Wisconsin, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Andrew D. White, President of Cornell University; Controller John Jay Knox and Hon. James Harlan, of Washington; Col. E. B. Beaumont, United States Army; Congressman George W. Hendee, of Vermont, and State Senator F. W. Tobey, of Port Henry, N. Y., are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Atlas Company, of Hartford, has joined the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

We have received $1 for "Young Matron" from "M. R.," and $10 for St. John's Guild from Charity.

Right Rev. Bishop Potter will hold a confirmation in the Floating Church, foot of Pike street, to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

It was rumored yesterday that one of the Commissioners of Health had resigned, but the report was without foundation.

Bishop Cummins will preach in the First Reformed Episcopal Church, Madison avenue and Forty-seventh street, to-morrow evening.

A charity ball will be given by the Purim Association at the Academy of Music on Tuesday next. The committee will be composed of over two hundred leading Jewish citizens.

The charges made by A. Oakey Hall against the Police Department, before Mayor Wickham, are under consideration, but it is not likely that action will be taken upon them for several days.

Mr. Charles Calvert, Manager at Prince's Theatre, Manchester, having concluded the work of producing "Henry V.," at Booth's Theatre, will sail to-day for England in the steamer Baltic.

Negotiations are in progress of completion, through Henry G. Stebbins, Esq., for the sale of the Grand Opera-house by the Erie Railway Company to Senator Stewart, of Nevada, for $750,000.

A form of type valued at $200, the property of Angus McIntyre & Co., was stolen from the hallway of their premises, No. 17 Chatham street, on Thursday night, by some unknown thieves.

A superb stock of valentines may be now seen at the establishment of Mr. A. J. Fisher, No. 98 Nassau street, the oldest valentine house in America. Valentines of all kinds and at all prices are offered.

Rev. J. C. Brodfuhrer, pastor of the Wilson Mission Church, acknowledges the receipt of the following amounts given in charity: Previously acknowledged, $102 40; from "Mite," $2; "J. M.," $5; "In Response," $2; "Dr.," $5; "K.," $5; "Dr.," $5. Total, $126 40.

An adroit pickpocket stole a gold watch valued at $200 from the vest pocket of Charles L. Wilson, of No. 110 Worth street, while he was riding on the rear platform of a car in Avenue A, between Fourth and 14th streets, on Thursday night.

Albert H. Thatcher, a lodger at the Church Street Police Station took a dose of laudanum during Thursday night with the intention of committing suicide. His condition was discovered yesterday morning, and he was removed to the Park Hospital.

The next lecture in the Cooper Union free course, will be delivered this evening in the Great Hall, by Prof. George L. Goodale, of Harvard College, on "Some Movements in the Vegetable Kingdom," being the fourth and last of a series of lectures on botany.

Joseph Roth died yesterday at his residence, No. 815 First avenue, from injuries received on Thursday last, by being struck on the left side by a heavy piece of wood thrown from a circular saw he was feeding in the furniture factory of Rhoner & Vogel, No. 222 East Thirty-seventh street. Coroner Woltman was notified to hold an inquest.

Argument on the right of street railroad companies to throw the snow on the sides of their track, in violation of the rights of citizens, which was to have been heard before Judge Robinson in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, has been postponed until Tuesday next, to take place in the same court and before the same Judge.

The members of the New-York Cotton Exchange met yesterday to take action in regard to amending article 9 of the constitution in relation to the grades, quality, and condition of cotton to be delivered on time contracts. After a long discussion the subject was made a special order for a meeting to be held to-day.

John McCord, Bernard Gorman, William Conrey, John Gurney, and John McKnight, all members of the youthful society of thieves known as the Mohawk Club, of Seventy-ninth street, whose arrest was reported in yesterday's TIMES, were yesterday conveyed before Justice Morgan, at the Harlem Police Court, for examination. All were held for trial.

Joseph A. B. Cleveland, charged before Commissioner Shields with peddling unstamped cigars, waived an examination yesterday, and was held to await the action of the Grand Jury. He had sold eighteen boxes of cigars to Deputy Marshals Crowley and Newcomb, thinking that they were dealers, but was undeceived when he found himself before the Commissioner.

In the proceedings between the Hudson River Railroad Company and the Metropolitan Gas-light Company, in which the former seeks to get possession of a piece of property belonging to the latter, the facts of which have already appeared in THE TIMES, argument of counsel was concluded yesterday, and Judge Donohue, before whom it was made, reserved his decision.

The Stock Exchange yesterday adopted resolutions of regret in regard to the death of Warren Kimball, Esq., one of the oldest members of the Exchange. He served through four classes of the Governing Committee and was prominent during the days of the Open Board. He was very conservative, seldom speculating on his own account, and was highly respected.

A grand dramatic entertainment in aid of the Masonic Dedication Fund will take place at the Academy of Music on Thursday evening next. M. W. John W. Simons will make his début upon the stage in the character of *Haversack* in the drama of the "Old Guard." Mr. John Giffin, Dr. Walter M. Fleming, Tony Pastor, the wonderful Praeger Family, and a number of dramatic professionals will take part in the performances.

A gentleman well known as a former counselor of the Erie Railway Company, has recently received an offer of $50,000 a year and contingencies for four years, from a company of English capitalists, to go to Brazil and take charge of a railroad to be built from Rio Janeiro to the Pacific. He refused, some time ago, an offer of $25,000 and contingencies, from the same parties for the same service, but will probably accept the present offer.

On the 18th inst. a four-handed game of billiards, at French caroms, 500 points up, will be played at Tammany Hall, on a 5 by 10 Griffith table, fitted with Delaney's wire cushions, between Joseph Dion and Cyrille Dion and Albert Garnier and Maurice Daly. The proceeds of the entertainment will be given to the fund of the New-York Homeopathic Hospital. Handsome gold badges will be given to the winners of the match by the Executive Committee.

Mr. W. H. Dikeman, the Stock and Bond Clerk of the Department of Finance, was the recipient of a highly complimentary letter from Controller Green on the advent of the new year, in which, among other things, Mr. Green took occasion to congratulate Mr. Dikeman upon his having been associated with the Controller's office for nearly forty of the seventy-four years of his life. He also paid a high tribute to the fidelity and integrity with which the duties of his position had always been performed.

Large quantities of fish have been received at the market since the beginning of Lent, and the supply has been steadily kept up despite the severity of the weather. All the finer varieties are received in boxes of about 200 pounds each, and the inferior kinds, such as herrings, are brought in bulk. All come to the market frozen hard and stiff, and are consequently perfectly fresh and sweet. Within the last few days several cargoes of herrings have arrived from Labrador, and have been sold at very cheap rates.

At an early hour yesterday morning John A. Meeks, Captain of the night-watch in the Custom-house, was robbed of a gold watch and chain in the liquor store kept by Patsey Eagan, corner of Thirty-first street and Broadway. A short time afterward Michael McNally, a hackman, offered the stolen property for sale at the Grand Central Depot, and was taken in custody by an officer of the Nineteenth Sub-precinct. McNally was arraigned before Justice Murray at the Yorkville Police Court, and committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail.

BROOKLYN.

A large number of new and valuable books have recently been added to the Mercantile Library.

Joseph Meddinger, of No. 148 President street, was yesterday committed by Justice Delmar on a charge of stealing $25 from his father, Eugene Meddinger.

Chief Engineer Adams, of the Board of City Works, has been entirely exonerated from the charges of incompetency brought against him by Commissioner Whitney.

An unknown woman, about sixty years of age, and of stout build, fell dead yesterday afternoon in the house of Walter Smith, No. 299 South Fifth street, where she had gone to offer a looking-glass for sale.

The work of refitting the steam-ship Tennessee is progressing rapidly at the Navy-yard. The topmast and some of the standing rigging has been placed in position, and work will be commenced on her boilers on Monday.

Owing to the ice obstruction in the East River, the United States District Court in Admiralty did not hold session yesterday. The absence of the Judge made an adjournment until Monday morning necessary.

Application was made to Judge Pratt, sitting in Special Term of the Supreme Court, yesterday, to appoint Commissioners to take and value lands on Ninth avenue, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, for the erection of a depot to be used by the Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad. There being no opposition, Judge Pratt promised to appoint the Commissioners at an early day.

At an early hour yesterday morning the body of a woman named Martha Davis, an inmate of the Alms-house and about forty years of age, was found at the rear of the Lunatic Asylum at Flatbush, where she had frozen to death.

About 200 decisions made by the Justices setting in the last and present terms of the Supreme Court General Term were handed to the clerk of the court yesterday. The decisions are short, technical, and of interest only to those immediately concerned.

William B. Howell, a Justice of the Peace of East New-York, was taken before United States Commissioner Winslow, and required to give $300 bail for his appearance to answer on the 19th inst. a charge of having a quantity of unstamped cigars in his possession.

William Hanson, the colored man who was stabbed in an altercation with Henry Kennedy and Edward Meehan, at the corner of Bridge and Sands streets, on Wednesday evening, was yesterday in a very precarious condition. Meehan, who is alleged to have inflicted the wound, has not yet been arrested.

Yesterday the following gentlemen were admitted to the Bar, having been duly examined by a commission appointed for that purpose by the Judges of the Supreme Court: Herbert Gedney, Henry Ingraham, Samuel Baker, Abraham J. Rose, John C. Sickles, Irving Brown, George W. Niles, and James D. Griswold.

The following clergymen will preach at St. Paul's Church, Brooklyn, Rev. Newland Maynard, Rector: Feb. 16, 8 o'clock P. M., Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson, D. D.; Feb. 25, 8 o'clock P. M., Rev. Noah Hunt Schenck, D. D.; March 3, 8 o'clock P. M., Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D.; March 12, 4 o'clock P. M., Rev. E. A. Washburn, D. D.; March 19, 8 o'clock P. M., Rev. F. C. Ewer, D. D.; March 23, 8 o'clock P. M., Rev. William F. Morgan, D. D.

In the Supreme Court, General Term, an application was made yesterday afternoon for a new trial in the case of Michael Murphy, who is at present under sentence of death for the murder of a Mrs. Gamble on April 9, 1874. The application is made on the ground that the Judge who presided at the trial distinctly charged the jury that the prisoner could not have been in the State, but was, as the evidence showed, in New-Jersey when the murder occurred. The court took the papers and reserved its decision.

NEW-JERSEY.

On Thursday night Charles E. Vail's jewelry store, in Somerville, was entered by burglars, and robbed of $490 worth of watches.

The paper-train on the Pennsylvania Railroad due at New-Brunswick at 5:17 yesterday morning broke down near Rahway, one of the axles of a passenger car breaking. Travel was delayed about an hour.

The Arlington M. E. Church, in Kearny, will be dedicated to-morrow with appropriate ceremonies. Bishop Janes, of New-York, will officiate, and he will be assisted by Rev. Messrs. Dashiell, Bryson, and Blaine.

Henry Newton, the proprietor of a saloon in Pine street, Elizabeth, made several attempts to commit suicide yesterday morning while suffering from an attack of delirium tremens. He was put in a strait-jacket and confined in the County Jail, where he will be attended by the County Physician.

Judge Hoffman, sitting in the Hudson County Quarter Sessions yesterday, sentenced Samuel Whittaker, William Reilly, and Patrick Whittaker, who several weeks ago accosted a stranger in Sussex street, Jersey City, in broad daylight, and robbed him of his watch and other valuables, to confinement in the State Prison for five years each.

Ex-Detective Charles Becker, of Newark, pleaded guilty to one indictment found against him in the United States District Court at Trenton, and he is now being tried on another indictment. He made affidavit that Kate Dunn was a widow, for the purpose of securing a pension for her, when in reality she was his wife. At the time he married her she was drawing a pension as the widow of a deceased soldier.

Yesterday morning the dead body of an old man named Bernard Donnelly was found lying in front of his residence on Port street, Elizabeth, frozen stiff. Mr. Donnelly was deranged in mind, and was subject to occasional fits of violence. One of these fits came on him Thursday evening, and he was locked in his room on the second floor of the house. His wife looked into the room about 10 o'clock. It was found on examination that he had jumped from the window and fallen on the ice.

An accident, resulting in the death of a brakeman named Tyler, occurred yesterday morning on the Erie Railway near Ridgewood. An eastward-bound freight-train broke in two on the down-grade near that station, and after running for some distance the engineer slacked up. The rear portion of the train ran down the grade with great velocity and dashed into the forward section, hurling Tyler headlong to the ground, killing him instantly. Two cars loaded with grain were completely wrecked and their contents strewed on the ground. Travel was delayed about two hours.

About 8:30 o'clock last evening a well-dressed woman, in the ladies' cabin of one of the Courtlandt street ferry-boats, was observed to leave a parcel on the seat. One of the deck-hands noticed the parcel, and, thinking the woman had forgotten it, he picked it up and hastened after her, but she disappeared in the crowd leaving the boat. The parcel was opened and found to contain the dead body of a newly-born infant, wrapped in cloth, and with a heavy stone attached to it, denoting that the woman intended to throw it overboard, but probably had no opportunity.

The New-Jersey Pharmaceutical Association have elected James L. De la Cour, of Camden, President; C. C. Wells, of New-Brunswick, and Robert Gardner, of Jersey City, Vice Presidents; William Burt, of New-Brunswick, Treasurer; P. W. Levering, of Jersey City, Recording Secretary; Corresponding Secretary, S. B. Smith, of Newark. The Standing Committee, Julius Fehr, of Hoboken; H. T. Rengle, of Camden; James Stratton, of Bordentown; C. H. Dalrymple, of Morristown. The delegates elect to the American Pharmaceutical Association are James R. Mercein, P. W. Levering, C. C. Wells, E. H. Lee, and R. T. Shaw.

At the meeting of the Jersey City Board of Finance, held on Wednesday evening, a communication was received from Mayor Traphagen, suggesting that all contracts made by the Board of Works be examined, to ascertain whether they have been fulfilled and what amounts have been paid upon them, and whether the amounts paid exceed the contract price. The Mayor also suggests that a similar investigation be made of all bonds given by officials holding office under the city to ascertain whether the same are properly executed, and whether the security thereon is sufficient. The communication was referred to the Committee on Taxation and Assessment.

On Thursday evening a team of horses attached to a coach containing William Rust and his wife, son, daughter, and daughter-in-law, became frightened in College street, New-Brunswick, and ran away. One of the reins broke and the horses dashed furiously through Somerset street, in the direction of the canal. On turning a corner the coach struck an old man named Samuel Hamill, knocking him down and injuring him severely; the driver and a companion were thrown off the box at the same time, escaping with slight injury. At the foot of the hill the coach was swung against a fence. All the occupants of the coach were hurled out at the same time. Mr. Rust was badly cut about the head and face, and his shoulder was dislocated. His injuries are of a very serious character. His wife was slightly injured in the side, and his daughter-in-law was very badly cut about the head and face. The others were uninjured, and all were thankful for their escape from what seemed to be certain death.

A PROFESSOR'S UNWORTHY SON.

Charles F. Stearns, son of Prof. Stearns, of the Divinity School of Harvard University, was called up by District Attorney Nolan, in General Sessions, yesterday, on three indictments for forgery. Stearns, whose aliases are Frank H. Frothingham and E. R. Hall, is charged with forging a certificate of deposit for $250 on the Union National Bank of Rahway, N. J., a draft of $300 on the Westchester County National Bank at Peekskill, and another draft for $825 on the National Bank of Commerce, New-London, Conn. Stearns pleaded guilty and was remanded for sentence.

OPENING OF ELEVENTH AVENUE.

The report of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment for the opening of Eleventh avenue above One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street was yesterday presented to Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, for confirmation. The confirmation was opposed by a number of interested property-owners, who claimed that their assessments had been illegally increased after having been once fixed by the Commissioners. Judge Lawrence reserved his decision.

JAPANESE RAW SILK IN THIS MARKET.

Mr. Tetsnoske Tomita, Vice Consul of the Empire of Japan in this City, has just sent a communication to the Silk Association of America, in which he asks the co-operation of the association in order that he may give such clear and concise directions to his countrymen that no unnecessary delay may occur in bringing the raw silk trade to perfection. To this end he sends eighty-two samples of silk to the association, asking an unqualified expression of opinion as to their quality and adaptation to this market, and any other information that may be pertinent to the matter.

THE BABCOCK CRUELTY CASE.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday Mr. A. Oakey Hall asked the Recorder to inspect the minutes of the Grand Jury in the case of Henry C. Babcock, of No. 22 West Twenty-fifth street, charged by Officer Brady, of the Thirty-fourth Precinct, with cruelty to animals, in having overdriven a horse until it fell dead on Central avenue on the 25th of January. The case had been sent before the Grand Jury from the Court of Special Sessions, and counsel understood that the complaint had been dismissed. If such was the case, counsel requested that a record of it should be made on the minutes of the court and Mr. Babcock discharged from his recognizances. The prosecution, he understood, had threatened to bring up the case in another shape. Recorder Hackett admitted that the complaint against Mr. Babcock had been dismissed by the Grand Jury, and stated that he had given the usual instructions for the discharge of the defendant's recognizance. By some oversight, however, the record had not been made, but would be forthwith. The usual record of a dismissal of complaint was then entered upon the books of the court.

[Advertisement.]
BEAUTIFUL BROWN OR BLACK, no previous wash, BOSWELL & WARNER'S "COLORIFIC FOR THE HAIR." All druggists. Depot No. 9 Dey st., New-York.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Abyssinia, from Liverpool.—Mr. Alexander, G. Andrade, J. Atkinson, J. D. Ayres, Mr. and Mrs. J. Barrigan, W. Birkett, S. W. Bowen, J. J. Brunner, J. F. Burns, W. H. Chapman, Staff Surgeon M. Coates, Royal Navy, J. Cohufeld, H. C. Cooke, Mrs. Cotter, A. Cranston, J. T. Cunningham, C. Cunningham, J. F. Dennis, R. R. Dennis, Mrs. Ellis, Mr. Ellis, Jr., W. R. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Graham, Mr. Grosse, Mr. Gwinn, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Hall, Miss Hall, F. H. Hambleton, A. C. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. L. Harrison, A. Henderson, Irving Hayman, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Hine, Mrs. T. B. Hitchcock and child, H. Howe, C. F. Hulse, Mr. Hunter, Mr. Hutchinson, Jr., W. H. Irwin, H. G. Isaacs, H. E. Kidd, Mr. Mackiem, J. McIlveen, L. Magdeburg, W. Marshall, Mr. Massey, A. Mayer, Mr. McMurrick, A. Meyer, Rev. and Mrs. T. Harwood Pattison, two children, and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. F. O. Pierce, George Barker, R. Rickard, H. S. Robertson, M. A. Scott, J. S. Shapter, C. G. Shaw, G. Smith, N. V. Squarey, T. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Telford, G. A. Watson, G. S. West, Miss Esther White, W. Young.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......6:57 | Sun sets......5:32 | Moon sets...1:11

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..12 45 | Gov. Island..1:34 | Hell Gate...2:56

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........FRIDAY, Feb. 12.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Baltic, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool via Queenstown, R. J. Cortis; City of Montreal, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Ethiopia, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Assyria, (Br.,) Donaldson, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers.

Ship David Marcy, Bursley, San Francisco, Cal., Sutton & Co.

Brigs David Owen, Chadbourne, Matanzas, Miller & Houghton; L. Warren, Leach, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Sarah, (Dutch,) Kluper, Cape Town, C. G. H., Funch, Edye & Co.

Schrs. H. S. Marlor, Wines, Cienfuegos, Van Brunt & Brother; Maggie Wood, (Br.,) Wood, Bahia, Brazil, P. I. Nevius & Son; Joseph F. Baker, Davis, Galveston, Texas, Tupper & Beattie.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Abyssinia, (Br.,) Haines, Liverpool, Jan. 30, and Queenstown 31st, with mdse. and passengers to Charles G. Francklyn. Feb. 9, lat. 42 10, lon. 57 22, passed a bark showing a white flag with red J T in centre, and numbers 5 8 4 5, bound W. The Abyssinia brings 77 cabin and 105 steerage passengers.

Steam-ship Cuba, McIntosh, Havana Feb. 6, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship Gulf Stream, Crowell, Savannah Feb. 9, with mdse. and passengers to Robert Lowden.

Steam-ship City of Dallas, Hines, Morehead City, N. C., with naval stores to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Bark Sofiid, (Norw.,) Sorensen, Havre Dec 23, with mdse. to master. Is anchored off the Highlands.

Brig Silas Alward, (of St. John's, N. B.,) Gates, Pernambuco 36 ds., with sugar to H. H. Swift & Co.—vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co. Crossed the equator Jan. 13 in lon. 42 W.; had fine weather to Hatteras; from thence 10 ds. with heavy northerly and westerly gales; lost maintop-mast and fore-top-gallant mast and two topsail-yards, and lost and split sails.

Brig Maria Wheeler, (of St. George, Me.,) Grover, Matanzas 12 ds., with molasses to B. H. Howell, Son & Co.—vessel to Parsons & Loud. Was 9 ds. north of Hatteras with strong W. and N. W. gales.

Brig Mirtimo Stafford, (of and for St. John's, N. F.,) with fish and oil to J. A. Horsey. Had strong W. and N. W. gales; split sails and stove bulwarks.

Brig Hattie Gates, Cienfuegos Jan. 23, with sugar to master. Is anchored off Highlands.

Schr. Mace F. Staples, Cole, Matanzas 14 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co. Had heavy weather; lost jib-boom and split sails.

Schr. Annie Virden, Bernard, Matanzas Jan. 30, with sugar to master.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, N. W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ship Crescent City, for Havana; ships Roslin Castle and Swiftsure, for London; brigs Harry and Aubrey, for Barbados.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Steam-ships Galatea, from Providence, and Narragansett, from Boston, passed the Battery at 4:30 P. M., (12th,) having been detained above Hell Gate in consequence of the heavy ice in the East River. The ice remained in the East River all day, and it was considered the thickest of the season. It commenced moving down at 5 P. M.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Feb. 12.—Arr. steamer Carroll, Wright, Savannah.

Cld. steamers Atlas, (Br.,) Hoseason, Liverpool; Wm. Crane, Taylor, Baltimore; ship Victoria, Atwood, Calcutta; barks Crest of the Wave, Harris, London; Lawrence, Howes, Norfolk; brigs Golconda, Lord, Kingston, Jam.; John Brightman, Hauson, New-River, N. B.; schrs. Enos B. Phillips, Baker, Turk's Island; M. A. Folsom, Rose, St. Thomas; Hattie Baker, Allen, City Point, Va., via Wood's Hole; Lottie Ames, Nash, Portland, to load for New York.

Sld. steamer City of Houston, and ship Calcutta.

The brig Carrie Purington, of Topsham, Me., ashore on Cape Cod, still remains grounded on the bar, surrounded by ice, in six feet of water, at low tide, but floats at high water. Ice is piled up around the vessel six to seven feet high, and the nearest open water is half a mile away. She could easily get off at high tide if a steam-tug could reach her. Her hull remains tight.

The schr. John Rommell, Jr., ashore on Cape Cod lies about one mile E. from Race Point.

The Revenue cutter Gallatin succeeded in extricating two of the fishermen out of the ice in the bay to-day, and at last accounts was at work upon the others.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 11.—Cld. bark W. H. Thorndike, Liverpool.

Sld. 12th, steamers Flag, Boston; and Calvert, Baltimore.

GALVESTON, Feb. 11—Arr. bark Hakon, Martinique. Sld. steamers West Indian, (Br.,) Liverpool; and Australian, (Br.,) Liverpool, via Baltimore.

MOBILE, Feb. 12—Sld. schr. Hildur, (Nor.,) Cronstadt.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 12.—Arr. 10th, schrs. James Prescott, Portland, Me.; J. G. Curtis, Boston; J. M. Hall, do.

12th.—A dispatch from False Cape this forenoon, states that the brig Zabra (before reported) is a total loss.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 12.—Arr. steamers William Kennedy, Baltimore, and Florida, Philadelphia.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., Feb. 12.—Schr. John Rommell, Jr., from Mosquito Inlet, for Boston, is ashore on the back side of Cape Cod. The cargo is live oak. One man was lost and the rest were badly frost-bitten.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Feb. 10.—Arr. bark Midas New-York via San Francisco.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 12.—Arr. brig Machias, Cienfuegos.

Cld. bark Morena, Cardenas; schr. Annie Amsden, Sagua, and steamer Franconia, New-York.

Arr. 11th schrs. Adriance Hoboken for Saco (unable to get into Saco River on account of ice;) Agnes Bath for Baltimore (misstayed and came near going on Ram Island; was towed here by a tug.)

Also arr schr. Baracoa, new of and from Boothbay to fit for Baracoa.

SAN FRANCISCO Feb. 11.—Arr. ship J. A. Thompson, from Otago New-Zealand.

Feb. 12—Outside ship Lennox Castle, (Br.,) New-Castle New South Wales.

TYBEE, Ga. Feb. 12.—Sld. brig Harry Verden, Santiago de Cuba; ship Rohena for the Baltic; bark Evanell for Montevideo.

WILMINGTON, N. C. Feb. 12.—Arr. brig Sterling, St. Thomas.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CAIBARIEN, Feb. 10.—Arr. schr. J. J. Moore, Havana.

CARDENAS.—Sld. 11th, schrs. Agnes R. Bacon, New-York; Ada F. Whitney, do.; Cumberland, N. of Hatteras; brigs Star, do.; Morning Dew, (Br.,) do.; Sarah Potter, do.

Arr. 12th, brig Eva N. Johnson, Portland.

CIENFUEGOS.—Arr. 6th, brigs Atalaya, New-York; 9th, Edith, (Br.,) Halifax via Havana; 10th, Spanish Main, (Br.,) St. Jago, and schr. Lorine, New-York.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 12.—Arr. schr. Laura Bell, from Newfoundland.

Sld. steam-ship Alexandria, for New-York, and schr. Avon for Kingston.

HAVANA.—Sld 10th, brigs Carrie Winslow, New-York; H. S. Jackson, north of Hatteras; Minerva, New-Orleans; Faustina, Cardenas; schr. George Sealey, Galveston.

Sld. 11th, steamers Wilmington, from Baltimore, for New-Orleans; Columbus, for New-York; Anna, for Nassau.

Arr. 11th, steamer G. W. Hewes, Galveston, and sld. on her return; schrs. Abbie Dunn, Portland, had heavy weather, and jettisoned part of cargo; J. H. Converse, Wilmington, and steamer Austin, from Indianola.

Arr. 12th, steamer Alta, (Br.,) from Carthagena, &c., for New-York.

Sld 12th, schr. Robert Graham, Boston.

MATANZAS.—Arr. 10th, brig Somerset, (Br.) St. Thomas; schr. George K. Hatch, St. John, N. B.

Sld. 10th, brig Mary Gibbs, New-York; schr. W. G. Mosely, north of Hatteras.

SAGUA.—Sld. 10th, brig Odorilla, Philadelphia; schrs. John Middleton, New-York, and J. A. Vanneman, Boston.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Sld. for the United States, Blond, W. H. Clements, Beatrice Havner, Isaac Webb, Maria Stoneman, B. C. Peters, City of York, Itaska, Madura, and Freundes.

Arr. out on the 11th inst., Arizona, Royal Tar, O. D. Withered, Pomona, Stratton Audley, and Anna Olivari.

Arr. out on the 12th inst., R. B. Chapman, Guinare, Fridlief, and Flora.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 12.—Arr. steamer Illinois, from Philadelphia.

The steam-ship City of Brooklyn sld. hence to-day for New-York.

The bark Maggie M., which arr. at this port to-day from Philadelphia, encountered a hurricane on the passage and was somewhat damaged.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 12.—The White Star steamer Gaelic sailed from this port yesterday for New-York direct.

THE MODEL SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.
THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
ALL THE NEWS,
THE BEST CORRESPONDENCE,
INTERESTING ORIGINAL ARTICLES,
THE CREAM OF THE CURRENT LITERATURE.
THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE TIMES HAS THE LARGEST RESPECTABLE CIRCULATION IN THE COUNTRY.
IT IS THE VERY BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.
Look out for To-morrow's New-York Times.

TO AMERICANS VISITING LONDON.
MADAME TUSSAUD'S Exhibition, Baker st., London. On view a portrait model of Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. Admission, 1s.; extra rooms, 6d. extra. Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

THIRTIETH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

NEW-YORK Life Insurance Com'y,

OFFICE: Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway,

JAN. 1, 1875.

Amount of net cash assets Jan. 1, 1874		$24,430,879 31
INCOME.		
Premiums and annuities	$6,414,454 77	
Interest received and accrued	1,645,106 34	8,059,561 11
		$32,490,440 42
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Losses by death	$1,469,686 04	
Dividends, purchased reversions, and returned premiums on canceled policies	3,026,605 1?	
Life annuities, matured endowments and reinsurances	103,531 55	
Commissions, brokerages, and agency expenses	361,336 77	
Advertising and physicians' fees	79,457 33	
Taxes, office and law expenses, salaries, printing, &c.	302,076 08	
		5,344,662 91
		$27,145,777 51
ASSETS.		
Cash in Trust Company, in bank, and on hand	$1,731,133 78	
Invested in United States, New-York City, and other stocks (market value $5,173,026 50)	4,970,136 93	
Real estate	1,763,174 ??	
Bonds and mortgages, (secured by real estate valued at more than double the amount loaned, buildings thereon insured for $15,193,251, and the policies assigned to the company as additional collateral security)	16,323,353 14	
Loans on existing policies (the reserve held by the company on these policies amounts to $3,918,537 57)	810,049 14	
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1875	511,193 47	
Premiums on existing policies in course of transmission and collection, (estimated reserve on these policies, $570,000, included in liabilities)	189,623 78	
Amounts due from agents	29,109 30	
Interest accrued to Jan. 1, 1875	187,493 83	
		$27,145,777 51
ADD.		
Excess of market value of securities over cost		$202,889 52

Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1875, - $27,348,667 03

Appropriated as follows:

Adjusted losses, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1875	$193,793 16	
Reported losses awaiting proof, &c.	174,163 74	
Reserved for reinsurance on existing policies, participating insurance at four per cent. Carlisle net premium, non-participating at five per cent. Carlisle net premium	24,640,038 29	
Dividends outstanding	152,948 81	25,163,943 03
Divisible surplus		$2,184,724 00

From the undivided surplus of $2,184,724 00 the Board of Trustees has declared a reversionary dividend, available on settlement of next annual premium, to participating policies, proportionate to their contribution to surplus.

The cash value of such reversion may be used in settlement of premium if the policy-holder so elect.

During the year 7,234 policies have been issued, insuring $21,813,749 22.

TRUSTEES.

MORRIS FRANKLIN,	WILLIAM A. BOOTH,
DAVID DOWS,	GEORGE A. OSGOOD,
ISAAC C. KENDALL,	HENRY BOWERS,
HENRY K. BOGERT,	SANFORD COBB,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	EDWARD MARTIN,
JOHN MAIRS,	H. B. CLAFLIN,
WM. H. APPLETON,	J. F. SEYMOUR,
ROBERT B. COLLINS,	C. R. BOGERT, M.D.,
WILLIAM BARTON,	WILLIAM H. BEERS.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
WILLIAM H. BEERS, Vice-Pres't & Actuary.
THEODORE M. BANTA, Cashier.
D. O'DELL, Superintendent of Agencies.
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D., GEORGE WILKES, M. D., Medical Examiners.
CHARLES WRIGHT, M. D., Assistant Medical Examiner.

VALENTINES!
FOR ONE WEEK
COMMENCING FEBRUARY 1!
I shall offer a Superb Stock, which I have manufactured expressly for retailing. No finer stock, either in quality or variety, has ever been offered. Prices range from
5 Cents to $50.00.
A. J. FISHER, Manufacturer,
98 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.
The oldest Valentine House in America.
ESTABLISHED 1834.

DIAMONDS.
Having secured a large stock of fine Diamonds before the recent advance in price in Europe we are enabled to offer decided bargains, especially in choice Matched Solitaires of all sizes.
HOWARD & CO., Diamond Merchants,
No. 222 5th av., New-York.

SEE THE
N. Y. SUN
TO-DAY.

A COLD SNAP TESTS THE FURNACE. READ: UNION SPRINGS, N. Y., Feb. 5, 1875. J. J. Thomas, editor of the *Cultivator and Country Gentleman*, says: "I have had two additional Gothic Furnaces in use this cold Winter, and am more than ever satisfied with the superiority of the furnace. It combines great simplicity with nearness of heating surface to the burning coal, causing it to throw out heat more strongly; also cheapness, ease of management, purity of air, and durability." Send for catalogue to ALEXANDER M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d st., New-York.